This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

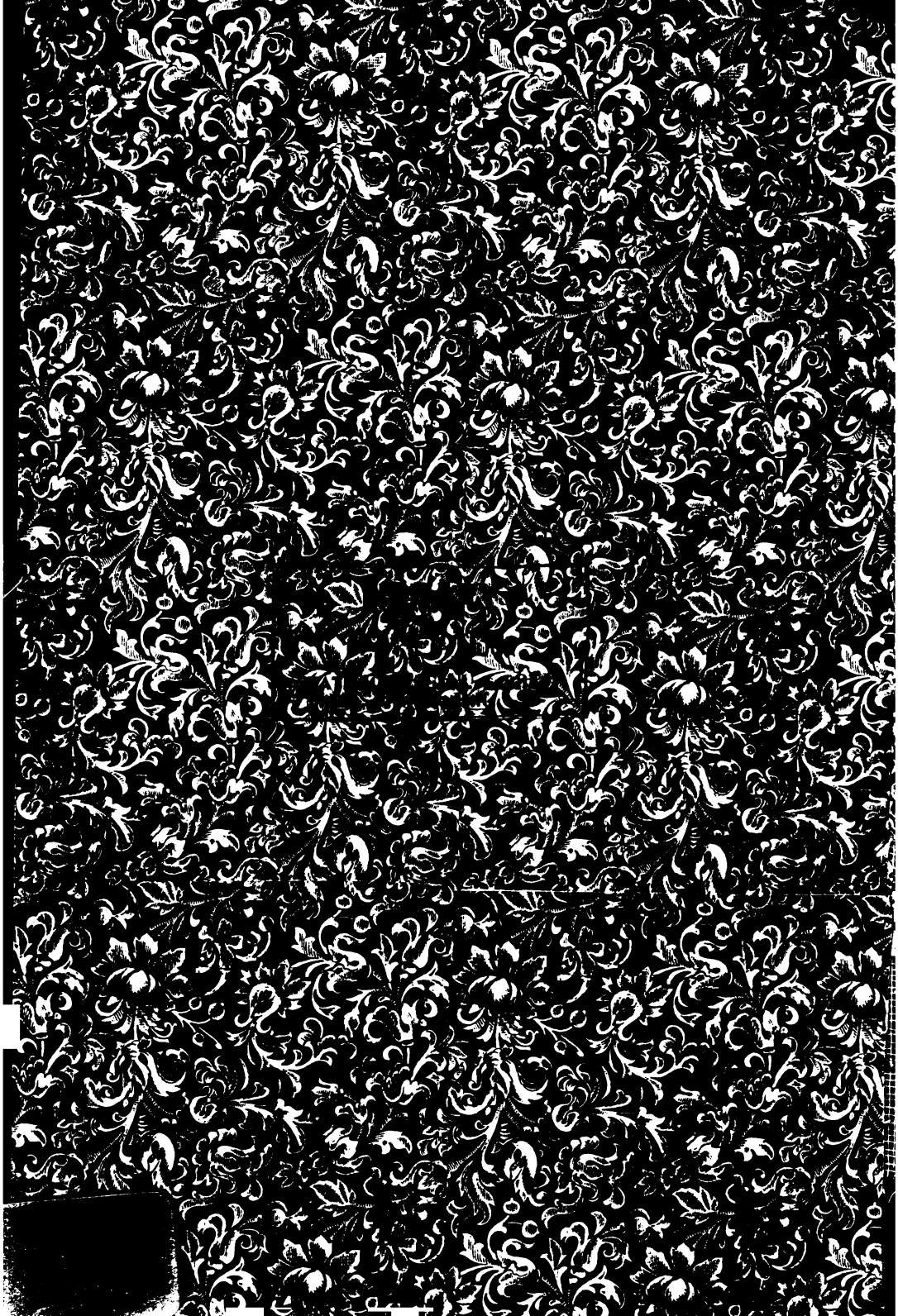
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

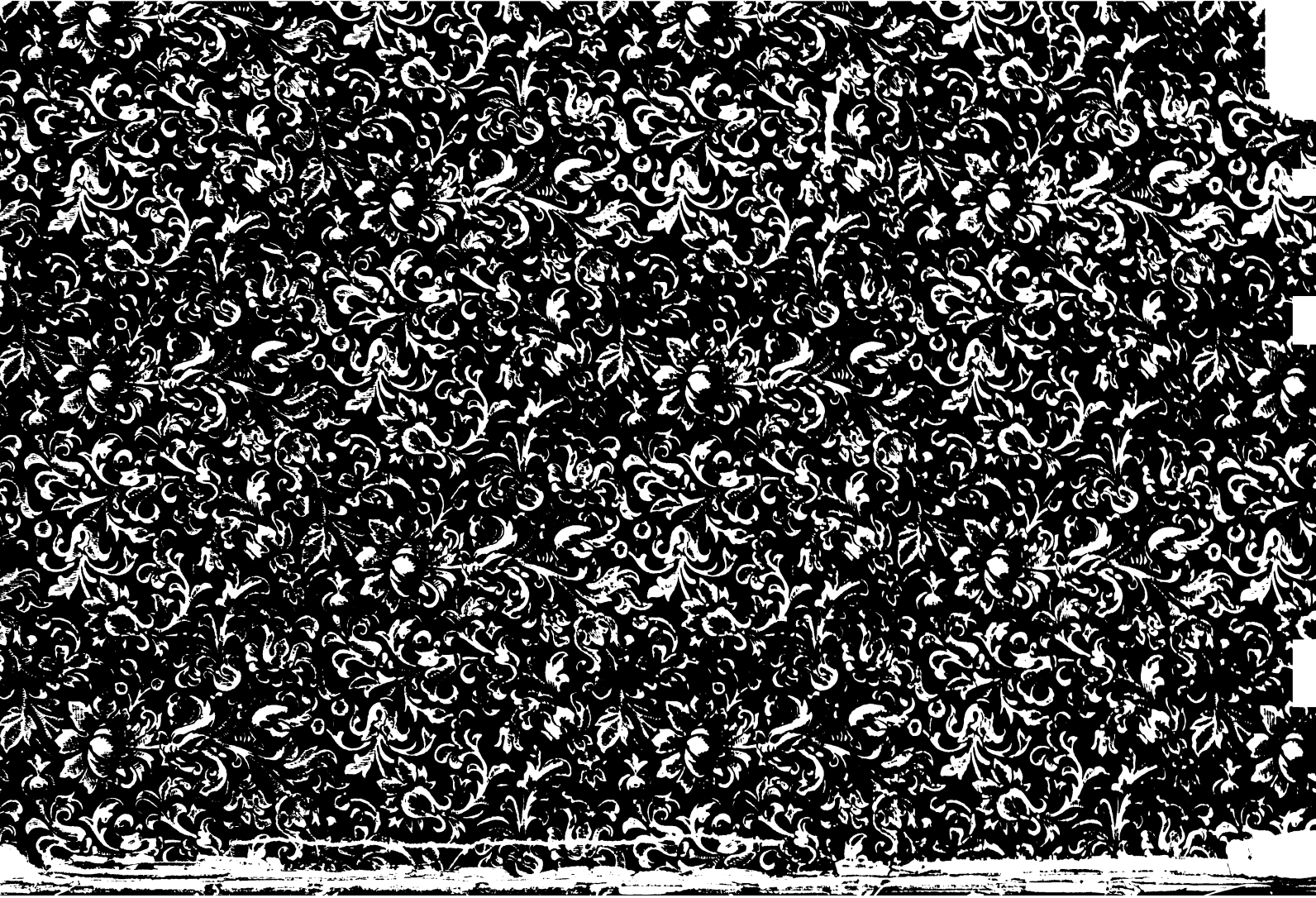
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

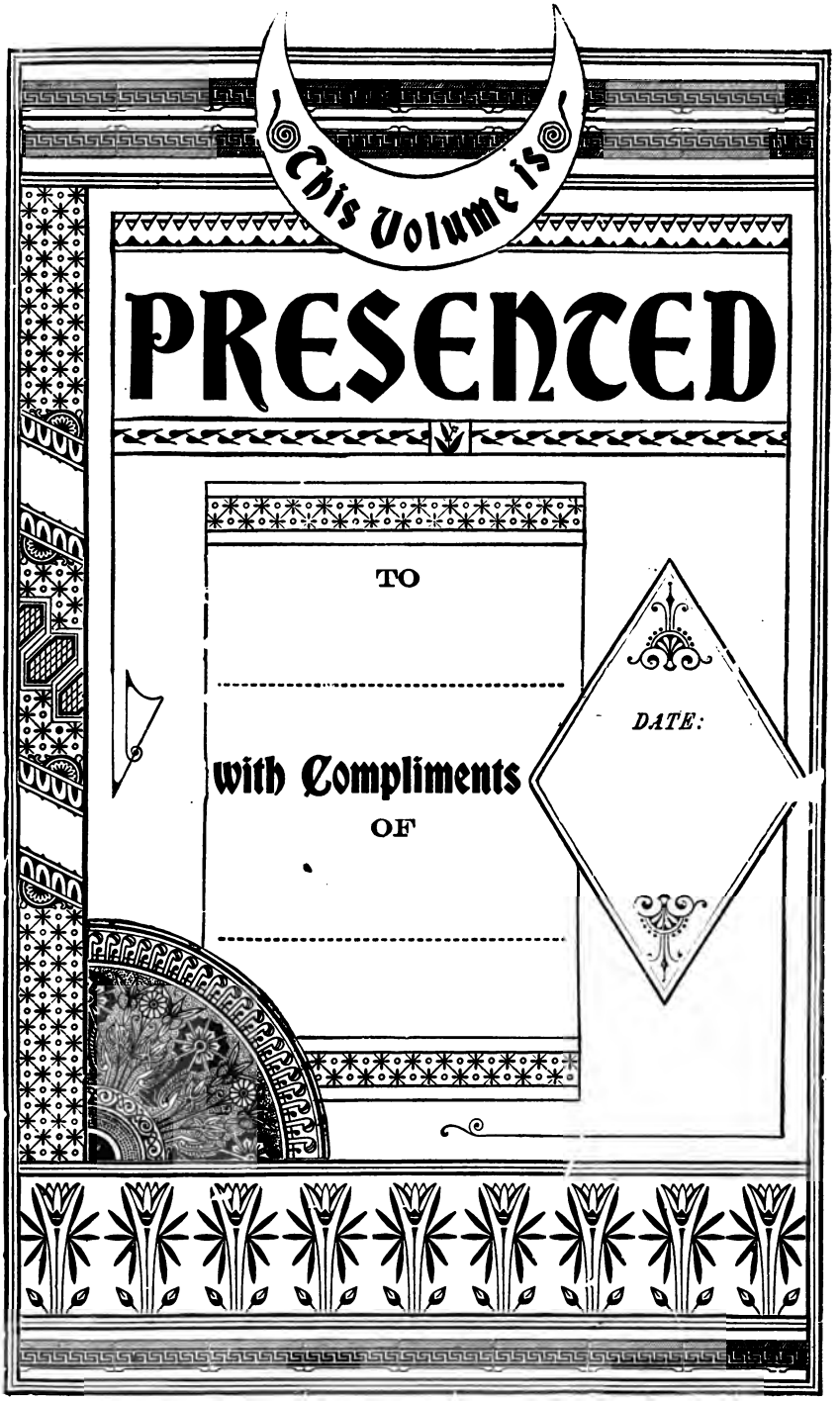
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`





LIBRARY
NOV 19 1968
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF WISCONSIN


This Volume is
PRESENTED
TO
with Compliments
OF
DATE:

But strew his ashes to the wind,
Whose sword or voice has served mankind,
And is he dead, whose glorious mind
Lifts him on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

A NUMBER of letters and material have been received of a genealogical nature, with requests to incorporate the same into this work. It is to be regretted that this cannot be done, as the object of this work is simply to preserve and perpetuate the names and biographical history of the most notable members of this family name.

The preservation of such a record cannot fail to prove invaluable and a source of pride and interest not only to persons of the name but to the world in general; and this book may prove the foundation upon which a monumental work may be constructed.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

OF THE

NAME

OF

BISHOP

WITH

BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE MOST NOTED PERSONS OF THAT NAME.

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES AND FORENAMES

TOGETHER WITH

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

THE CRESCENT FAMILY RECORD

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

CHICAGO, ILL.
AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
1905

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

CS
71
B6317
1905
150.7 .S.
APR 27 1908
1.80

CONTENTS.

Frontispiece. - - - - - - Vase of Flowers.

Introduction, - - - - - - - - - - -

Illustration, - - - - - - Coats-of-Arms.

Origin and History of the Family Name, - -

The First of the Name in America, - - -

Principal Branches of the Family, - - - -

Historical and Biographical, - - - - - 33

Origin of the Surname, - - - - - 49

Origin of the Forename, - - - - - 81

Genealogy, - - - - - - - - - - 93

Heraldry, - - - - - - - - - - 94

Illustration of Camp-Fire Chats, - - - 98

Patriotic Societies of the United States, - - 99

Forenames of Men and Their Significance, - - 103

Forenames of Women and Their Significance, - 109

The Crescent Family Records, - - - - - 113

INTRODUCTION.

NOW that we all have surnames, we are apt to forget that it was not always so. We cannot easily realize the time when John, Thomas and Andrew, Mary and Abigail, were each satisfied with a single name, nor reflect that the use of two is not a refinement dating from an obscure and unknown antiquity, but quite within the reach of record and history.

Every name, no doubt, originally had a meaning, or was at first assumed or imposed from its real or supposed fitness, from some accidental circumstance, or from mere caprice. Each individual is distinguished from his fellows by *his name*. But for this system history and biography could scarcely exist.

Our proper name is our individuality; in our own thoughts and in the thoughts of those who know us, they cannot be separated. Our names are uttered, and at once, whether in connection with blame or praise, with threat or entreaty, with hatred or love, we ourselves are affected by the ideas and feelings expressed. A few trifling words, in no way meant to apply to the man they describe, suffice to awaken the recollection of that man, his physical peculiarities, his moral character, and the most remarkable acts and events of his life; a few syllables will cause the tear to start afresh from the mother's eye, after years of consolation and resignation to her loss; they will summon the tell-tale blush to the maiden's cheek, and she immediately thinks her secret is discovered; they will make a lover's heart beat more rapidly; rekindle the angry glance in an enemy's eye; and in a friend separated from his friend, will renew all his past regrets and his fondest hopes. None the less rapidly do our thoughts connect a name with the idea of the thing to

which it belongs, be it land of birth, country, town, river, road, valley or hill. Dislike, desire, recollection of pain or pleasure, admiration, jealousy, kind feelings, national hatreds and love of country, one and all may be evoked by a single word, because the word represents to us the very object which has created those emotions within us. Every person, even the most incurious observer of words and things, must have remarked the great variety that exists in the names of families. He cannot fail to notice that such names are of widely different significations, many being identical with names of places, offices, professions, trades, qualities, familiar natural objects and other things. There is probably no person capable of the least degree of reflection who has not often, in idle moments, amused himself with some little speculation on the probable origin of his own name. It is not sufficient for a person of inquisitive mind that he bears such and such a surname because his father and his grandfather bore it; he will naturally feel desirous of knowing why and when their ancestors acquired it.

What would the annals of mankind and the records of biography be if people had never borne any proper names? It would be a mere chaos of undefined incidents and an unintelligible mass of facts, without symmetry or beauty, and without any interest at all for after ages. Indeed, without names, mankind would have wanted what is perhaps the greatest stimulous of which the mind is susceptible — the love of fame; and consequently, many of the mightiest achievements in every department of human endeavor would have been lost to the world.

Many of our ancient and modern institutions are intimately connected with the meaning and continued existence of proper names. It has been well said that hereditary names perpetuate the memory of ancestors

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE NAME OF BISHOP.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF BISHOP.

The name of Bishop is from the Ecclesiastical surname. Names of civil offices and occupations become transmissible or hereditary surnames.

In the genealogy of the Kings of Lidisfari is a Biscop. This ancient name was borne in after times by a minister of Oswy, Benedictus Biscop, who was not a bishop. He may have been a descendant of this royal race; and that some of the names of Bishops may be derived from this ancient origin, whatever may have been the original meaning. This Old Saxon name has its origin as follows:

From the Old Norse bisa, to strive vehemently; and the Anglo-Saxon Cof, which means strenuous. Thus the name of Biscop or Biscof would be most naturally formed.

COATS-OF-ARMS.

CREST: 1. An eagle's head, erased, party per fess, or. and gu., beaked, gold, (2) on a chapeau, a demi-lion, rampant.

MOTTO: Pro deo et ecclesia, which means For God and the Church.

SCOTLAND.

CREST: On a chapeau, a lion, pessant, gardant, ducally crowned.

GENEALOGY.

Mr. W. W. Cone of Brandsville, Mo., and Mr. George A. Root of Topeka, Kansas, are engaged in compiling the Records of the Bishop Family in America.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE BISHOPS IN AMERICA.

Edward Bishop was a proprietor of Salem, Mass., in 1646. In 1645 he was admitted to the church. He had two sons and two daughters.

John Bishop was a well-known miller and carpenter of Newbury, Mass., in 1637. He built a mill which he sold in 1644, and removed to New Jersey. In 1647 he married Rebecca, widow of Samuel L. Scullard. He had a family of four sons and three daughters.

Thomas Bishop was a proprietor in 1637 of Ipswich, Mass., but his wife consenting he sold his land in 1644. He had a family of five sons to whom with his wife he bequeathed his property.

THE BISHOPS IN AMERICA.

A thorough perusal of the following life sketches of noted Bishops, eminent in all walks of live, will reveal the fact that the Bishops have been actively and intimately associated with the ecclesiastical, civil, industrial and commercial affairs of America; and to become conversant with their history will naturally create in our children a source of pride in the name of Bishop heretofore unappreciated.

As builders and merchants they have built cities and illumined the marts of trade; in the field of science and medicine they have obtained great prominence; in the arena of statesmanship they have produced men of thought and men of action; while at the bar and in the administration of justice they have shown erudition and wisdom. As clergymen, educators and lecturers they have occupied high places; as musicians, composers and artists they have contributed profusely to social life; and as authors and poets they are worthy to be crowned with a laurel wreath of fame. Also as heroes of colonial, Revolutionary and later wars they have rendered patriotic service; each one of whom has added luster to the name of Bishop.

BISHOP, ABNER W., founder, manager, railroad president, was born July 1, 1833 in Orleans County, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Medina, Cal. For many years he has been actively engaged in projecting and building Interurban Electric Railways, and for many of which he has been president and general manager. He built the first long distance electric railway; and is still engaged in that business at Racine, Wisconsin.

BISHOP, ALFRED J., physician, surgeon, was born Dec. 20, 1862, in Gilmer County, Ga. He was educated in the public schools and seminary of Ellijay, Ga.; and graduated from the Medical School of Atlanta, Ga. He has filled several positions of trust and honor; is a member of several medical as-

sociations; and has a successful practice in Tennessee at Trundles Cross Roads and through his county.

BISHOP, ANDREW BLASS, clergyman, physician, surgeon, was born July 5, 1836, in Verona, Oneida County, N. Y. He was educated at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill.; graduated in divinity from the Garrett Biblical Institute; and subsequently graduated in Medicine from the Hahemann Medical College of Chicago, Ill. In 1861-81 for twenty years he was an eminent minister of the Methodist Church. Since that time he has gained prominence as a celebrated physician, and now practices his profession in San Jose, Cal. He is a son of Harrison Bishop: and a grandson of Solomon Bishop.

BISHOP, BERT, of Cherryvale, Kansas, was born Sept. 29, 1878, in Labette County, Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of his native county; and has been employed for several years in Cherryvale, Kansas.

BISHOP, CHARLES B., business man, banker, insurance, was born April 30, 1853, in Madison, Conn. He was educated at the Academy of Litchfield Conn. He has been vice-president of the first National Bank of Litchfield, Conn.; is still a director in that concern: and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor. He is now in the insurance business at Litchfield, Conn.; and prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city.

BISHOP, CHARLES E., farmer, was born April 29, 1875, in Illinois. He was educated i nthe public schools of his native state. He has filled several positions of trust and honor and is now a successful farmer of Girard, Ill.

BISHOP CHARLES EDWARD, electrician, was born April 23, 1882, in San Francisco, Cal. He was educated at the Walton School of Cleveland, Ohio. He is an electrical worker of San Francisco, Cal.; and has been in the employ of the General Electric Company and other corporations.

BISHOP, CHARLES LEWIS, business man, banker, was born July 27, 1870, in Chillicothe, Mo. He was educated in the public schools; and graduated from the High School of Faribault, Minn. For twelve years he was secretary of the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, Minn.; and filled various positions of trust and honor. In 1902 he organized the first State Bank of Cathay, N. Dak., of which institution he is now vice-president. He is also manager of Beiseker and Company, first mortgage farm loans; and prominently identified with the business and public affairs of North Dakota.

BISHOP, CHARLES ROBERT, civil, electrical and mechan-

ical engineer, was born March 28, 1867, in Medina, N. Y. He received a common school and academic education. He is a mechanical and electrical engineer; and now general manager and secretary of the American District Steam Company of Lockport, N. Y. He has data of his family history for a period of three hundred years.

BISHOP, CHARLES S., lawyer, investor, was born Dec. 22, 1869, in Cambridge, Mass. He received a thorough education under private tutors; and has a law practice in Cambridge, Mass. He has been been assistant superintendent of the American Screw Company of Providence, R. I.; and is now principally engaged in the care of trust property and investments at Cambridge, Mass.

BISHOP, CHARLES WESLEY, physician, surgeon, was born in 1874, in Montreal, Canada. He was educated at the McGill University. For several years he was interne at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital of New York City; and is now interne at the Asbury Methodist Hospital of Minneapolis, Minn.

BISHOP, CLARENCE ALBERT, physician, surgeon, was born Feb. 4, 1865, in Saratoga, N. Y. He received his education in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Ill. He has filled various positions of trust and honor; and is now a successful physician and surgeon of Dell Rapids, S. Dak. He is a member of several medical associations; and identified with the business and public welfare of his community.

BISHOP, CLAYTON H., business man, public official, was born June 11, 1860, near Mt. Liberty, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and at Mt. Liberty, Ohio. He is a successful real estate dealer of Centerburg, Ohio; and has been secretary of the Centerburg B. and L. Association; is now postmaster of his city; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, CORNELIUS HARDENBERG, educator, dentist, was born March 22, 1855, in Ulster County, N. Y. He was educated at the University of Vermont and at the University of Maryland. For a number of years he taught school in Ulster and Orange Counties, N. Y.; and is now a successful dentist of Kingston, N. Y.

BISHOP, DEXTER L., merchant, manufacturer, was born Aug. 8, 1865, in Orange, Conn. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of New England; and graduated from the Guilford Institute of Connecticut. He is senior member of the firm of The Dexter L. Bishop Company

of Meriden Conn., manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in ice and native lumber. He has always been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Meriden; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, E. A., educator, college president, was born in 1852 in Wrightstown, N. J. In 1878 he graduated from Wesleyan University; then engaged in teaching; and in 1881 went to the Vermont Methodist Seminary. He has been president of the Chamberlain Institute of Randolph, N. Y.; and is now principal at the Montpelier Seminary, Vt. He is prominently identified with educational work; and has contributed extensively to educational literature.

BISHOP, EARL WHEELER, telegrapher, superintendent, public official, was born Sept. 3, 1852, in Pike County, Pa. He was educated in the Hamilton Normal School. For many years he has been engaged in railroad work; and became a station agent and telegrapher. For three years he was superintendent of a coal breaker; was postmaster and state inspector; and since 1895 has been deputy factory and mercantile inspector, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Pa. His father was engaged in the lumber business; and during the Civil war served in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers.

BISHOP, EDSON S., public official, He is United States Marshal of Connecticut, with headquarters at New Haven. He has filled numerous offices of trust and honor; and has taken an active part in the business and public affairs of his city, county and state.

BISHOP, EDWARD P., farmer, merchant, public official, was born March 7, 1837, in Northfield Township, Cook County, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and attended the Hathaway Private School of Chicago, Ill. Until 1881 he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; and since that time has been a general merchant at Worth, Ill. Since 1883 he has been postmaster of his city; was a Justice of the Peace in 1881-93 and in 1897-1901; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, EDWIN WHITNEY, clergyman, was born May 12, 1869, in Norwich, Conn. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of New England; in 1887 graduated from the Norwich Academy; in 1892 graduated from Williams College; in 1897 graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary; and in 1898 from the University of Berlin, Germany. He has been pastor of the Congregational Church of Stafford Springs, Conn.; and is now pastor of the South Congregational

Church of Concord, N. H. He is a noted contributor to religious literature; and prominent in the religious affairs of his denomination.

BISHOP, ELLIS, clergyman, was born March 7, 1872, in New Brunswick, N. J. He received a thorough education; and in 1892 graduated from Rutgers College with a degree of B. A. He is an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church; has filled pastorates in New York City and in Salt Lake City; and is now Rector at Stephen's Church of Boston, Mass.

BISHOP, EPHRAIM M., merchant, manufacturer, public official, was born Jan. 22, 1832, at Bishop's Falls, N. Y. He received a thorough education in the public schools of his native state; and soon entered upon a mercantile career. He is a successful merchant and manufacturer of Olive Bridge, Ulster County, N. Y. He has been Town Clerk; Postmaster of his town; and Railroad Commissioner. He has always been prominently identified with the business and public welfare of his community and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, ETHAN A., business man, public official, was born Dec. 3, 1862, in Chambersburg, Ohio. He was educated in Ohio and West Virginia; and in 1884 settled in Missouri as a traveling salesman. In 1888 he entered the United States Postal Service as a letter carrier in Springfield, Mo. He then studied medicine; and is president of the Bishop Remedy Company of Springfield, Mo.

BISHOP, FRANCIS BESSANT, physician, surgeon, was born Aug. 13, 1853, in Wilmington, N. C. He received a thorough education in the public schools; and graduated from the Charleston Medical College; and in 1883 also graduated from the University of Maryland School of Medicine. He has attained success in his profession; and has a large practice in Washington, D. C. In 1896-97 he was vice-president of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and president of that Association in 1898. He is president of the Medical and Surgical Society of Washington, D. C.; and a member of various other medical and scientific societies of America and Europe. In 1873 he married Miss Eleanor Theresa Knowles, and they now have a family of seven children.

BISHOP, FRANK, farmer, stock raiser, public official, was born Dec. 31, 1864, in Postville, Iowa. He was educated in the district schools of Labette County, Kansas. He is a farmer and stock raiser of Tryon, Oklahoma, and prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his community.

In 1901-04 he was deputy-sheriff, under William Tilghman, of Lincoln County, Okla.; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, GEORGE H., business man, president, was born Jan. 26, 1850, in Guilford, Conn. He was educated in the public schools of New England; and graduated from Guilford Institute of Connecticut. For many years he has been engaged in the business of transfer and railroad agents; and is President of the Peck and Bishop Company; President of Bishop and Company; and President of the Recreation Tourist Company, with offices in New Haven, Conn. He has always been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of New Haven, Conn.; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, GEORGE HENRY, manufacturer, was born Sept. 15, 1855, in Dillsboro, Ind. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He is a successful business man of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; and senior member of the firm of George H. Bishop and Company, manufacturers of hand-made hand saws. He has always been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his community; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, HEBER, physician, surgeon, was born July 21, 1858, in Marbleton, Quebec, Canada. He was educated at Bishop's College School of Lennonville; and graduated in medicine from the Medical Faculty of Bishop's University at Montreal. For a number of years he was surgeon to Her Majesty's Fifty-eighth Regiment at Quebec, Canada; and has attained prominence in his profession in New England. He is General Manager for Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., with headquarters in Boston, Mass. He is also surgeon and adjuster of the same corporation; is a prominent member of various medical societies; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, HERBERT MARTIN, physician, surgeon, was born Jan. 15, 1844, in New London, Conn. He was educated at Bartlett High School for Young Men; and graduated from Yale Medical College. During the Civil war he was surgeon to the First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry. He has been health officer of Norwich, Conn.; and president of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. He now practices his profession in Los Angeles, Cal.; has been president of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, HOWARD BERKEY, chemist, was born Jan. 24, 1878, in Bloomington, Ill. He was educated at the Armour Institute of Chicago, and at the University of Michigan. In 1900 he became chemist for the Metzger Percolating Company of Detroit, Mich.; and since 1902 has been chemist for the General Chemical Company of New York City.

BISHOP, IRVING PRESCOTT, educator, author, was born in Burlington Flats, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1849. Since 1896 he has been instructor in New York State Summer Institute at Chautauqua. He is the author of Salt Field of Western New York; and Geology of Erie County.

BISHOP, JACOB VAN SCIVER, lawyer, was born Aug. 15, 1874, near Rancocas, Burlington County, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and in 1899 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He has a successful law practice in Philadelphia, Pa.; and is a member of the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Bar Associations. He is active in Democratic politics; is a member of the West Philadelphia Democratic Club; treasurer of the Independence Club; and a member of various other clubs and societies.

BISHOP, JAMES, merchant, congressman, was born in New Brunswick, N. J. He was bred a merchant; and served in the Legislature of his native state; and was a Representative in Congress from that state from 1855 to 1857. He died in New Brunswick, N. J.

BISHOP, JAMES, banker, public official, was born Dec. 1, 1829, in Pulaski County, Ga. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. For many years he was a railroad and express agent at Eastman, Ga.; has been Mayor of that city; and Judge of the County Court of Dodge County, Ga. He has been School Commissioner of Dodge County, Ga.; has been Postmaster of Inglewood, Ga.; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor. He is now president of the Merchant's and Farmer's Bank of Eastman, Ga.; and prominently identified with the business, financial and public affairs of his city, county and state.

BISHOP, JAMES JOHN, physician, surgeon, was born Dec. 3, 1867, in Bland County, Va. He was educated at Roanoke College; and graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Tennessee Medical College of Knoxville. He is a successful physician and surgeon of Rocky Gap, Va.; has been physician and surgeon to the Bland County Alms House; and has filled several other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, JAMES LEWALLAN, lawyer, public official, was born Oct. 3, 1864, in Howard County, Mo. He received a thorough education; attended the Central University of Richmond, Ky.; and in 1887 graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the University of Missouri. He is a successful lawyer of Selma, Ala.; has been city attorney; and filled various other positions of trust and honor. His father, James L. Bishop, was killed in 1864 at Memphis while serving as a soldier.

BISHOP, JOEL PRENTISS, lawyer, jurist, author, was born in 1814, in Volney, N. Y. He was an eminent jurist of Boston, and the author of Commentaries on Criminal Law; Marriage and Divorce; The Law of Married Women; Thoughts for the Times; First Book of the Law; Directions and Forms; Criminal Procedure; Statutory Crimes; Prosecution and Defense; and The Written Laws. He died Nov. 4, 1901, in Cambridge, Mass.

BISHOP, JOHN, business man, was a member of the firm of Bishop and Hallock, lumber dealers, of Center Moriches, Suffolk County, N. Y. He died Oct. 6, 1899, in Center Moriches, N. Y. He was descended from Richard Bishop, of Salem, Mass., recorded as a freeman in 1642.

BISHOP, JOHN JEFFERSON, farmer, public official, was born in 1852, in Chambers County, Ala. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and at Darien School. He is a successful farmer of Acme, Lafayette County, Ala. He is postmaster of his village; and has filled several other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, JOHN LESTER, merchant, was born April 2, 1869, in Walnut, Ind. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He is a successful clothing merchant of Stillwater, Oklahoma Territory; and prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city. He is a son of Sylvanus Bishop; and a grandson of Stephen M. Bishop of Pennsylvania.

BISHOP, JOHN REMSEN, educator, author, was born Sept. 17, 1860, in New Bruswick, N. J. He undertook the difficult task of building up the Preparatory School founded by Henry E. Marquand in Princeton. Success beyond all expectations rewarded his novel methods of school government and instruction. He was chosen principal in 1896 of the Walnut Hills High School in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is the author of Virgil's Georgics, edited for Sight Reading.

BISHOP, JOHN W., contractor, manufacturer, was born May 29, 1846, on Prince Edward Island. He is president and

general manager of the J. W. Bishop Company, contractors and builders of Worcester, Mass. His firm are manufacturers of all kinds of bank, store and office fittings, and cabinet work and architectural iron work, with a large factory on Foster street. For many years he has been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Worcester, Mass.; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, JOHN WEEKS, merchant, manufacturer, was born Nov. 16, 1845, in Columbia, Coos County, N. H. He received his education in the district and private schools of his native state. He has had an extensive business career; and is now a successful lumber and veneer manufacturer; and president of the Glidden Veneer Company of Glidden, Wis. He is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Wisconsin; and is a popular and well-known citizen of Warsau. He is a son of the late Samuel Gailord Bishop.

BISHOP, JOSEPH EUSTIS, business man, photographer, was born Oct. 8, 1855, in Russell, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of his native state; and for many years was engaged in business for himself, conducting a studio of photography. He is now chief photographer, Military Information Division, War Department, at Washington, D. C.

BISHOP, JUDSON WADE, soldier, civil engineer, capitalist, was born June 24, 1831, in Evansville, N. Y. In 1853 he became assistant engineer of the Grand Trunk railway; later engineer in Minnesota; then surveyor at Chatfield, Minn.; and Publisher Chatfield Democrat in 1859-61. He served as Captain of the Second Minnesota Regiment to Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Vols. After the Civil war he built and operated railroads in Minnesota, and is now president of the St. Paul Trust Co.

BISHOP, LAFAYETTE, educator, lawyer, was born Oct. 31, 1859, in Stockton, Mo. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the State University of Missouri. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar. He has been engaged principally in educational work; and now fills a position in Columbia, Mo.

BISHOP, LARKIN E., merchant, public official, was born March 22, 1872, in Ellijay, Ga. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and attended Ellijay Seminary. For many years he has been engaged in the mercantile business; and since 1897 has been postmaster of Ellijay, Ga.

BISHOP, LEVI, lawyer, lecturer, author, poet, was born Oct. 15, 1815, in Russell, Mass. He was elected justice of the peace in 1842, and from 1846 till 1858 was president of the Detroit

Board of Education. The largest school building in Detroit now bears his name, and he was regent of the State University from 1857 till 1863. He was much interested in the early history of the west, organized the Detroit Pioneer Society in 1871, and was its president till his death. He lectured occasionally on literary topics, and published The Dignity of Labor, a poem; and Teuchsa Grondi, a poem in twenty-eight cantos, devoted to the Indian lore of Detroit river in 1870. He died Dec. 23, 1881, in Detroit, Mich.

BISHOP, LOUIS FANGERES, physician, author, was born in Brunswick, N. J., March 14, 1864. He is now secretary and chairman Section of Medicine at the New York Academy of Medicine. He is the author of Theory and Treatment of Rheumatism; Diagnosis and Treatment of Gout; and Important Points in the Treatment of Pneumonia.

BISHOP, LUCIUS C., educator, business man, was born April 13, 1859, in Elizabethtown, N. Y. He was educated in the district schools; and graduated from the Valparaiso Normal School of Indiana. For many years he was engaged in teaching school; and was principal of the graded school at Bloomingdale, Mich. He is now a successful business man of South Haven, Mich; and identified with its business and public affairs.

BISHOP, LUTHER VOLNEY, physician, surgeon, was born June 1, 1871, in Spartanburg County, S. C. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and in 1893 graduated from the Baltimore Medical College. He is a successful physician and surgeon of Heath Springs, Lancaster County, S. C.; is insurance examiner for several large companies; and is a member of several medical societies.

BISHOP, NATHANIEL HOLMES, author, was born in 1837 in Massachusetts. He is a writer of entertaining travels, and the author of A Thousand Miles' Walk Across South America; The Voyage of the Paper Canoe; and Four Months in in a Sneak Box.

BISHOP, ORA, business man, public official, was born Jan. 31, 1849, in Waterford, Vt. He was educated at St. Johnsbury, Vt. He is a business man and auctioneer of McIndoe Falls, Caledonia County, Vt. He has filled various town offices with honor.

BISHOP, OSCAR, soldier, banker, was born Jan. 5, 1877, near Hartford, Ky. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from Hartford College. During the Spanish-American war he became Captain of the Forty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteers. He is now cash-

ier of the Corbin Banking Company of Corbin, Ky.; and has filled various positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, PERCY POE, army officer, was born May 27, 1877, in Powell, Tenn. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native state; and graduated with honors from the University of Tennessee. He has seen active service in the Spanish-American war; and has been recommended for gallantry and bravery in battle. He has been Second and First Liuetenant in the United States army; and is now Captain of Artillery, in the United States army, and stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.

BISHOP, PETER F., farmer, public official, was born Sept. 29, 1854, in Missouri. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He has filled several positions of trust; and is now engaged in farming at Huey, Ill.

BISHOP, PHANUEL, state senator, congressman. From 1787 to 1791 he was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate; and in 1792, 1793, 1797, and 1798, a Representative in the State Legislature. He was a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts from 1799 to 1807. He died in Massachusetts.

BISHOP, R. H., railroad man, operator, business man, was born Sept. 27, 1847, in Shelby County, Ind. He received a thorough education; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor. He has been connected with various railroads as telegraph operator and in various other capacities.

BISHOP, RICHARD HENRY, business man, public official, was born May 6, 1845, in Flemingsburg, Ky. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio; and graduated from Bethany College of Virgina. He is now a successful business man and real estate dealer of Jacksonville, Fla. He has been president of the School Board of Covington, Ky.; for several years was private secretary to the Governor of Ohio; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, RICHARD MOORE, merchant, governor, was born Nov. 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business; was remarkably successful, and amassed a fortune. In 1857 he was elected a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, and in 1858 became President of the Council; and in 1859 was elected Mayor of the city for a term of two years. In 1873 he was a member of the Ohio State constitutional convention; and in 1877 was elected Governor of Ohio. He died March 2, 1893, in Jacksonville, Fla.

BISHOP, ROBERT HAMILTON, clergyman, college president, author, was born July 26, 1777, in Scotland. He was a Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio, and president of Miami University in 1824-41. He was the author of Sermons; Elements of Logic; Philosophy of the Bible; Science of Government; Western Peacemaker; and Memoirs of David Rice. He died April 29, 1855, in College Hill, Ohio.

BISHOP, ROSWELL P., soldier, lawyer, congressman, was born Jan. 6, 1843, in Sidney, N. Y. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry; and in 1862 he was wounded at Lees Mills, Va., necessitating the amputation of his right arm. He commenced practicing law at Ludington, Mich; and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mason County in 1876, 1878, and 1884. He was elected to the Michigan Legislature in 1882 and 1892, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses as a republican.

BISHOP, S. S., physician, surgeon, oculist, was born April 27, 1863, in Baltimore, Md. In 1884 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. He has a large practice in Carlisle, Pa.; and is a well-known oculist of that city. He is a member of the leading medical societies; and has filled various positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, homœopathic physician, was born Dec. 3, 1826, in Springfield, Ohio. He was educated at Colgate University, N. Y.; and graduated in medicine from the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. He was physician of McLean County for one year; is a member of several medical societies; and still practices his profession at Bloomington, Ill. He is the author of a Historical Sketch of his own family, dating back two hundred years.

BISHOP, SETH SCOTT, physician, surgeon, author, was born Feb. 7, 1852, in Fond du Lac, Wis. He has been professor of Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; professor in the Illinois Medical College; surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; and consulting surgeon to the Silver Cross Hospital of Joliet. He now has a large and successful practice in Chicago, Ill. He has invented numerous surgical instruments and apparatus, in general use by the medical profession. He is the author of several valuable text-books; and editor of the Illinois Medical Bulletin.

BISHOP, SHERMAN WEBBER, purchasing agent, business man, was born Jan. 17, 1874, in Norwich, Conn. He was educated in the public schools of New England; and graduated drom the Norwich Free Academy. He has filled several posi-

tions of trust and honor; and is now in the business of finishing cotton goods at Providence, R. I.

BISHOP, STEPHEN C., clergyman, public official, was born May 29, 1840, in Horry County, S. C. He was educated at the Academy of Louisville, S. C.; and has attained success as a preacher of the gospel. He has been postmaster; and held other offices of trust. He has filled numerous pastorates; and is now a minister of the gospel at Bethera, Berkeley County, S. C.

BISHOP, THOMAS L., lawyer, was born Nov. 17, 1861, in Newton County, Ga. He was educated in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga.; and has attained success as a prominent lawyer of that city. In 1888-89 he was a member of the Board of Education of Atlanta, Ga.; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, WILLIAM ALFRED, business man, pharmacist. He is a successful business man of Savannah, Ga.; a well known dispensing pharmacist of that city. He is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city. He is greatly interested in the Genealogy of his branch of the family; and has data of his family for ten generations.

BISHOP, WILLIAM DARIUS, lawyer, railroad president, congressman, was born Sept. 4, 1827, in Bloomfield, N. J. He graduated at Yale College in 1849; studied law as a profession, but soon engaged almost exclusively in railroad business, being for several years president of the Naugatuck railroad company; and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress from Connecticut. In 1859 was appointed Commissioner of Patents. In 1866 he was again elected to the State Legislature. Since 1884 he has been president of the Executive Committee Eastern Railroad Association.

BISHOP, WILLIAM F., educator, merchant, public official, was born Jan. 22, 1861, in Presque Isle, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of New England; and for three years was engaged in teaching school. Since 1891 he has been a successful dealer in farm implements at Peshtigo, Wis.; has been postmaster of that city since 1897; and is prominently identified with its business and public affairs.

BISHOP, WILLIAM H., surgeon, was born June 19, 1867, in Lockport, N. Y. He was educated at the Lockport Union School; and has attained prominence as a noted surgeon of New York City. He has been surgeon to the Flower Hospital and Hahnemann Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He is a member of the

leading medical and scientific societies; and has filled various positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, WILLIAM HENRY, educator, lawyer, public official, was born Dec. 14, 1860, in Murrayville, W. Va. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; attended the Academy of Ravenswood; and graduated from the Normal College of Nashville, Tenn. For six years he taught school; and in 1884-85 was principal of the Spencer School. For four years he was sub-agent in charge of the Jicarilla Apache Indians in New Mexico. Since 1890 he has practiced law in Spencer, W. Va.; for three terms served with distinction as Mayor of that city; and drafted and published his town's Code of Ordinances. In 1904 he was elected prosecuting attorney on the republican ticket. He is the author of Bishop's Muncipal Code Cases and Forms. His ancester, John Bishop, long before the Revolutionary war, was settled in Russell County, Va.

BISHOP, WILLIAM HENRY, educator, author, was born Jan. 7, 1847, in Hartford, Conn. He is a professor in Yale University, and the author of Fish and Men in the Maine Islands; A Househunter in Europe; Writing to Rosina, a novelette; A Pound of Cure; a Story of Monte Carlo; Detmold; The House of a Merchant Prince; The Golden Justice; Choy Susan and Other Stories; The Brown Stone Boy and Other Queer People; Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces, a volume of travel; and The Garden of Eden.

BISHOP, WILLIAM LEE, physician, surgeon, was born Feb. 15, 1873, in Pioche, Nevada. In 1894 he graduated from the Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; and is now a successful surgeon of Bay City, Mich.

BISHOP, WILLIAM RILEY, business man, manufacturer, was born April 22, 1835, in Readsboro, Vt. He was educated in the public schools of New England; and in 1854 settled in Wisconsin. He has attained success as a millwright; and has a saw mill business at Sherwood, Wis. He is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his community; and has filled several positions of trust and honor. He is a descendant of Governor James Bishop; who lived in Connecticut about two hundred and fifty years ago.

BISHOP, WILLIAM RILEY, soldier, carpenter, builder, public official, was born Oct. 12, 1841, in West Union, Park County, Ind. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He served three years in the Civil war; was with Gen. W. T. Sherman's command during the entire service; was a commissioned officer; and was in numerous battles and skirmishes. In 1866 he settled in California, Mo.; and is a

successful carpenter and builder of that city. He was a member of the City Council in 1869 and in 1876-78; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, banker, was born April 15, 1860, in Chicago, Ill. He was educated at the Brown School and at the Central High School of Chicago, Ill. He is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn.; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, WILLIAM T., business man, contractor. He is vice-president of the J. W. Bishop Company, contractors and builders of Worcester, Mass. He is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Worcester, Mass.; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BISHOP, WILLIAM THOMAS, soldier, banker, physician, surgeon, author, was born Nov. 11, 1840, in Hummelstown, Dauphin County, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; graduated from the High School of Harrisburg, Pa.; received private instruction in special studies; and subsequently graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill. During the Civil war in 1862-63 he served as a private, soldier, orderly sergeant, and second lieutenant in Pennsylvania regiments; and for the next ten years was engaged principally in the banking business. Since 1879 he has practiced medicine in Harrisburg, Pa.; and since 1886 has been medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a prominent member in the leading American medical and scientific societies; has been surgeon of his Post of the Grand Army of the Republic; and is a prominent Mason. In 1886 he was president of the Harrisburg Pathological Society; in 1888 was president of the Dauphin County Medical Society; and in 1897 was president of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. He has contributed valuable papers on medicine, temperance and Masonry, which have been a valuable acquisition to current literature. His father, William Thomas Bishop, was a noted lawyer of Pennsylvania; and his grandfather, Charles Carroll Bishop of Baltimore, was an officer in the War of 1812.

BISHOP, WILLIS T., educator, was born April 6, 1866, in Eaton County, Mich. He was educated at the Charlotte High School, Oberlin College, Olivet College and the University of Michigan. He is Superintendent of the City Schools of St. Johns, Mich.; and is prominently identified with educational work. He is a son of Eli C. Bishop; and a grandson of Jacob Bishop.

All proper names had originally a peculiar and appropriate meaning. Some persons might feel disposed to argue that there is nothing in the ordinary course of things to prevent the giving of names from sheer whim and without any meaning; but it is quite as difficult to imagine the absence of motive and of fixed guiding principles in the choice of a name as it is in any other matter. It would be contrary to Man's nature to denote the object of his thoughts by sounds which produce no impression upon his memory, no representative idea in his mind. If the principle asserted, then, hold good in the matter of common nouns, much more must it be true with regard to the proper name, whose characteristic is, as we have said, that it places under our very eyes as it were, the individual object to which it is applied.

That some definite idea should belong to the name when uttered, is so much needed by men in general that the natives of North America are in the habit of giving a name selected from their own language to any stranger deemed worthy of their especial notice. To them his own name does not sufficiently describe him, because it probably conveys no idea connected with his physical appearance. An anecdote is related of the Imaum of Muscat who when about to appoint a private physician asked his name. "Vincenzo," was the physician's reply. Not understanding it, the prince requested that its meaning should be explained in Arabic. The Italian gave the meaning, as Mansour, or Victorious, and the prince delighted with the happy omen offered by the name, ever after called him "Sheik Mansour."

If we glance next at the records of travellers in distant countries, we shall find that whether they be private individuals or men engaged in scientific inquiry, they never give a name to a people, a country,

an island, or an unknown rock, without some definite reason. Some allusion is made in it to physical conformation, to dress, to customs, to external peculiarities, or to certain circumstances which made the discovery a remarkable one. This natural habit has rarely been deviated from except when a desire has been felt to erect some geographical monument on distant shores, in honor of some denizen of the heavens; or to record, in a lasting form, some contemporary event, or the name of some contemporary character of distinction; or, lastly, to perpetuate the memory of a benefactor of his kind, and to testify of a nation's gratitude to a fellow-countryman of great preeminence. The long catalogue of proper names, with a meaning, which may yet be found among our older nations, in spite of mixture and corruption of races; and the longer catalogue disclosed by etymological inquiry, fully bear out these remarks. Schegel, a very learned philosopher, has traced descriptive epithets in almost all Hindoo names. So marked was the existence of these meanings among the Hebrews, that their literature is strangely tinged by their influence. The older names among the Arabs, and those since introduced into general use, are highly significative; the face is acknowledged in the case of Grecian names, and the remark is equally true of all names derived from Teutonic origin. The most distant nations in our own more immediate circle of civilization exhibit no difference in this respect. Most of the natives of North America are named after some animal; during their lifetime they receive another title when they have earned it by some deed of daring, which it explains and of which it is the token. The name of a most powerful chief in one of the Marquesas Islands, contains an allusion to the shape of a canoe, in the management of which he excelled. Thunder is the

name of the King of the Chenooks, a warlike tribe who live on the left bank of the river Columbia The Kamtchadales, Koriakes, and Kuriles, have all of them significant names.

SURNAMES.

In the first ages of the world a single name was sufficient for each individual; and that name was generally invented for the person, in allusion to the circumstances attending his birth, or to some personal quality he possessed, or which his parents fondly hoped he might in future possess.

Christian names being given in infancy, and by friends and relatives, cannot, as a general rule, have bad significations, or be associated with crime or misfortune. It is otherwise, however, with surnames. These will be found to be of all shades, from the best to the worst, the most pleasing to the most ridiculous. They originated later in life, after the character and habits of the individual had been formed, and after he had engaged in some permanent occupation, trade, or pursuit. They were given by the community in which he dwelt—by enemies as well as by friends.

The first approach to the modern system of nomenclature is found in the assumption of the name of One's Sire in addition to his own proper name; as Caleb the son of Jephunneh. Sometimes the adjunct expressed the country or profession of the bearer; sometimes some excellence or blemish; as Diogenes the Cynic; or Dionysius the Tyrant.

A mother's name, that of a parent, or of some remoter ancestor more illustrious than the father, have in the same way been used to form new names. A like attention has been paid to sentiments of friendship and gratitude. Sometimes the wife's name became the husband's surname. The name of the tribe

or people to which a man belonged might also become a surname. If any particular name described the locality of a man's residence or property, it may serve the same purpose. Personal acts and qualities have given rise to a great variety of surnames.

Surnames are traceable to several chief sources. There will be seen evidences in physical and political geography that the designations of countries, mountains, rivers, districts, towns, villages, hamlets, are all associated with the names of persons whom we daily meet, suggesting to the thoughtful mind most interesting topics regarding the histories of families and places.

Though the majority of our ancient family names are territorial, we have many large classes of exceptions, and the origin of most of them is not at all doubtful.

Surnames can scarcely be said to have been permanently settled before the era of the Reformation. The keeping of parish registers was probably more instrumental than anything else in settling them; for if a person were entered under one name at baptism, it is not likely he would be married under another and buried under a third; in some instances, prior to the keeping of parish registers, persons were recorded as having different names at different periods of their life. As to the derivations of surnames, it should be remembered, that places were named before families. You have only to examine any of those names which serve for lands and also for persons, to see this plainly. If you found the name of Cruickshanks, or Pretty-man, Black-mantle, or Great-head, you would not hesitate. These are evidently coined for persons, and you find no such names of land, or for the double purpose. But then you can have as little doubt that names like Church-hill, Green-hill, Hazel-wood, Sandi-

lands, were first given to places; and when you find them borne both by land and persons, you will conclude the persons took them from the territories. In general then, when a place and a family have the same name it is the place that gives the name to the people, not the family to the place. This rule, which will not be disputed by any one who has bestowed some study or thought on the subject, has very few exceptions.

There is a class of fables, the invention of a set of bungling genealogists, who, by a process like that which heralds call canting—catching at a sound—pretend that the Douglases had their name from a Gaelic word, said to mean a dark gray man, but which never could be descriptive of a man at all; that the Forbeses were at first called For beast, because they killed a great bear; that Dalyell is from a Gaelic word, meaning "I dare;" that the Guthries were so called from the homely origin of gutting three haddocks for King David the Second's entertainment, when he landed very hungry on the Brae of Bervie from his French voyage. These clumsy inventions of a late age, if they were really meant to be seriously credited, disappear when we find from record that there were very ancient territories, and even parishes, of Douglas, Forbes, Dalyell, and Guthrie, long before the names came into use as family surnames.

It was formerly customary to receive names from ancestors by compounding their name with a word indicating filial relationship. Names so compounded were termed patronymics, from *Pater:* father, and *Onoma:* a name—father being used in the sense of ancestor. When personal names merged into family appellations, patronymics became obsolete; or, more correctly, ceased to be formed. Before this change was effected, in case a man was called Dennis: born

on the Day of St. Dennis, sometimes his eldest son would be called Dennison, which in some cases, became Tennyson; and a man from a village in which was a church dedicated to St. Dennis was called Dennistoun. After the period in which descriptive names flourished, each of his children, whether male or female, would be called Dennis, so that this became literally a patronymic, inasmuch as it was a name received from a father. Howbeit, only those names that were taken from a parent when such was not the rule are called patronymics. Personal names lead the van as to all others, and are the basis of half their successors. Long after personal names were almost as widely diffused as persons, we find patronymics coming into use, the offspring of necessity arising out of multiplicity.

But when we come to realize that nearly one-third of Englishmen were known either by the name of William or John about the year 1300, it will be seen that the pet name and nick form were no freak, but a necessity. We dare not attempt a category, but the surnames of to-day tell us much. Will was quite a distinct youth from Willot, Willot from Wilmot, Wilmot from Wilkin, and Wilkin from Wilcock. There might be half a dozen Johns about the farmstead, but it mattered little so long as one was called Jack, another Jenning, a third Jenkin, a fourth Jackcock (now Jacox as a surname), a fifth Brownjohn, and sixth Micklejohn, or Littlejohn, or Properjohn (*i.e.*, well-built or handsome).

The first name looking like a patronymic is antediluvian, viz., Tubal-Cain: flowing out from Cain, as though O'Cain, given to intimate pride in relationship to Cain. During the Israelitish theocracy Gentile patronymics were in common use, as Hittites from Heth, but those personal came in later. As soon,

COLUMBUS ANNOUNCING HIS DISCOVERY

however, as the New Testament opens we meet with Bar-Jonah, Bar-Abbas, names received from fathers in the conventional patronymical sense. It is, therefore, manifest that the chronology of patronymics, the period of their formation, lies about midway between primitive ages and time current.

The Saxons sometimes bestowed honorable appellations on those who had signalized themselves by the performance of any gallant action, like the Roman Cognomina. Every person conversant with the history of those times will call to mind that England was much infested with wolves, and that large rewards were given to such as were able by force or stratagem, to subdue them. To kill a wolf was to destroy a dangerous enemy, and to confer a benefit on society. Hence several Saxon proper names, ending in ulph and wolf, as Biddulph, the wolf-killer, or more properly "wolf-compeller," and some others; but these, among the common people at least, did not descend from father to son in the manner of modern surnames.

Another early species of surname adjunct is the epithet Great, as Alexander the Great; with words expressive of other qualities, as Edmund Iron-side, Harold Hare-foot; and among the kings of Norway there was a Bare-foot. France had monarchs named Charles the Bald, Louis the Stutterer, and Philip the Fair.

As society advanced more in refinement, partly for euphony, and partly for the sake of distinction, other names came into common use.

Modern nations have adopted various methods of distinguishing families. The Highlanders of Scotland employed the sirename with Mac, and hence our Macdonalds and Macartys, meaning respectively the son of Donald and of Arthur.

It would, however, be preposterous to imagine that surnames universally prevailed so early as the eleventh century. We have overwhelming evidence that they did not; and must admit that although the Norman Conquest did much to introduce the practice of using them, it was long before they became very common. The occasional use of surnames in England dates beyond the ingress of the Normans. Surnames were taken up in a very gradual manner by the great, (both of Saxon and Norman descent) during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. By the middle of the twelfth, however, it appears that they were (in the estimation of some) necessary appendages to families of rank, to distinguish them from those of meaner extraction.

The unsettled state of surnames in those early times renders it a difficult matter to trace the pedigree of any family beyond the thirteenth century. In Cheshire, a county remarkable for the number of its resident families of great antiquity, it was very usual for younger branches of the family, laying aside the name of their father, to take their name from the place of their residences, and thus in three descents as many surnames are found in the same family. This remark may be forcibly illustrated by reference to the early pedigree of the family of Fitz-Hugh, which name did not settle down as a fixed appellative until the time of Edward III.

Although most towns have borrowed their names from their situation and other respects, yet with some apt termination have derived their names from men; as Edwardston and Alfredstone. But these were from forenames or christian names, and not from sire names; and even almost to the period of the conquest forenames of men were generally given as names of places.

The Normans are thought to have been the first to introduce the practice of fixed surnames among us, and certainly a little while before the conquest, some of these adventurers had taken family names from their chateaux in Normandy. "Neither is there any village in Normandy," says Camden, "that gave not denomination to some family in England." The French names introduced into England at the conquest may generally be known by the prefixes de, du, des, de. la, st.; and by the suffixes font, ers, fant, deau, age, mont, ard, aux, bois, ly, eux, et, val, court, vaux, lay, fort, ot, champ, and dille, most of which are component parts of proper names of places, as every one may convince himself by the slightest glance at the map of Northern France. But that these Norman surnames had not been of long standing is very certain, for at the Conquest it was only one hundred and sixty years since the first band of Northmen rowed up the Seine, under their leader Hrolf, whom our history books honor with the theatrical name of Rollo, but who was known among his people as "Hrolf the Ganger."

But whether in imitation of the Norman lords, or from the great convenience of the distinction, the use of fixed surnames arose in France about the year 1000; came into England sixty years later, or with the Norman Conquest; and reached Scotland, speaking roundly, about the year 1100.

The first example of fixed surnames in any number in England, are to be found in the Conqueror's Valuation Book called Domesday. "Yet in England," again to quote the judicious Camden, "certain it is, that as the better sort, even from the Conquest, by little and little took surnames, so they were not settled among the common people fully until about the time of Edward the Second."

Those dashing Norman adventurers introduced to the British Isle the custom of chivalry and the surnames they had adopted from their paternal castles across the channel. They made a rage for knighthood and turned the ladies' heads. An English princess declined to marry a suitor who "had not two names." Henry I wished to marry his natural son Robert to Mabel, one of the heiresses of Fitz-Hamon. The lady demurred:

"It were to me a great shame
To have a lord withouten his twa name."

Whereupon King Henry gave him the surname of Fitzroy, which means son of a king.

The era of fixed surnames does not rest only on the authority of Camden. It can be proved by a thousand records, English and Scotch. It is almost sufficiently proved when it can be shown the race of Stuart—already first of Scotch families in opulence and power, distinguished by no surnames for several generations after the Norman Conquest. Much later the ancestors of the princely line of Hamilton were known as Walter Fitz-Gilbert, and Gilbert Fitz-Walter, before it occurred to them to assume the name their kinsmen had borne in England. But surnames were undoubtedly first used in the twelfth century, and came into general use in the following one.

THE SAXON PATRONYMIC

Was formed by adding *ing* to the ancestor's name, as Ælfreding, which means Alfred's son; the plural for which is Ælfredingas.

THE ENGLISH PATRONYMIC,

Which is exceedingly common, is generally indicated by affixing son to the name of a progenitor, and is in-

capable of being used in a plural form or in the generic sense. For instance, Gibson, a son of Gibbs, a contraction for Gilbert. Munson, a son of Munn, a contraction of Edmund.

DE AND MAC

Are from the Latin word *De*, which means *of*. This is a Patronymical sign common to French, Italian, and even German names. Thus Deluc, which means of Luke. Dwight means of Wight; and De Foe means of the Faith.

FITZ.

Fitz stands for Filius, a son, and received through the Normans.

VAN AND VON.

Corresponding more or less closely with de, ac, is the Dutch van, and usually applied with the force *of the*, as Vandersteen, which means of the stone, hill, from which have sprung Folli, Fell, Knox. Vandervelde means of the field; Van Meter means living on hired land; and Vandeveer means of the ferry.

THE WELSH PATRONYMIC

Is a form of the Celtic means mac, which the Cambrian people made Mab or Map, and shortening it to a letter b, p, or its cognate f, gave it work to do as a patronymical prefix. Thus, Probart, son of Robert; Probyn, son of Robin; Blake, son of Lake; Bowen, son of Owen; Price, son of Rice or Rheese; Priddle, son of Riddle; and Prichard, son of Richard.

MILESIAN PATRONYMIC.

The Highlanders, Irish and Welsh hold *mac* in common. The Welsh delight to have it in the forms of mab, map, ap, hop, b, p, f. In Irish names *mac*

tends toward *mag*, ma, and c. But Scotland took most lovingly to *mac*. The Milesians found a greater charm in Eoghan: a son, forming *ua*, and that used as *O* in the sense of eldest son, for he only was allowed to use it. The Irish developed a patronymic out of their Erse treasury more elastic and poetic than the Gaelic *mac*. The Celtic for young, offspring son, is, as above given, *eoghan*, whence Egan for Hugh, *eoghan:* son of Hugh; and also Flanegan, son of Flan.

THE GALLIC PATRONYMIC

Is *mac*, meaning a son; and *O* from *eoghan*, for a first-born son. The Gaels also had a patronymical affix derived from *eoghan*, known as *ach*, *och*, the source of our *ock*, as seen in hillock, which means little hill.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PATRONYMIC

Is formed by *az*, or *ez* affixed. The two words are variations of the tail *Filius*, a son; as Alvarez, son of Alva; and Enriquez, son of Henry.

THE ITALIAN PATRONYMIC

Was sometimes formed by placing the name of a son before the name of his father, as Galileo Galilei, which means Galileo, the son of Galilei; Speron Speroni, which means Speron, the son of Speroni.

THE RUSSIAN PATRONYMIC

Is *itch* for a son; and *of*, *ef* or *if* for a grandson or descendant. Romanovitch Jouriff: son of Romain, grandson of Joury; and Romanoff, descended from Romain, son of Rome.

THE MODERN GREEK PATRONYMIC

Assumes the forms *pulos*, *soula*, as in the name Nicolopulos, son of Nicholas.

THE GERMAN, DUTCH, SWEDISH, AND LAPLAND PATRONYMIC

Are *sohn*, *zen*, *sen*, *son*, *zoon*, and *dotter*, such as Mendelssohn, son of Mendel; Thorwaldsen, son of Thorwald; and Larsdotter, son of Lars.

LITHUANIAN PATRONYMIC

Is *aitis*, *ait* or *at*, used as affix, thus, Adomaitis, meaning a son of Adam.

THE HINDOSTANEE PATRONYMICS

Is *putra*, added as an affix; as occurs in *Rajaputra*, son of a king.

THE CHINESE PATRONYMIC

Is *tse*, or *se*, used as an affix, as Kung-fut-se, which means Kung, the son of Fo; and Yang-tse-Kiang, river, son of the ocean.

THE LATIN PATRONYMIC

Is *ilius*, as Hostilius, son of Hostis.

THE GREEK PATRONYMIC

Is *idas*, modified to *ida*, *ides*, *id*, *i*, *od*. For instance, Aristides, son of Ariston.

THE HEBREW PATRONYMIC

Proper is *ben*, from the word Eben, a stone. The Chaldees used *Bar* in the sense of lofty, elevated, superior, which was primarily applied to eminence, and is identical with our Barr. As Barzillai, son of Zillai; Ben-Joseph, son of Joseph.

KIN.

The primary sense of *kin* seems to have been relationship: from thence family or offspring.

The next meaning acquired by *kin* was child, or "young one." We still speak in a diminutive sense of a manikin, kilderkin, pipkin, lambkin, jerkin, minikin (little Minion), or Doitkin.

Terminations in *kin* were slightly going down in popular estimation when the Hebrew invasion made a clean sweep of them. They found shelter in Wales, however, and directories preserve in their list of surnames their memorial forever.

In proof of the popularity of *kin* are the surnames of Simpkinson, Hopkins, Dickens, Dickinson, Watkins, Hawkins, Jenkinson, Atkinson, and all the rest. The patronymics ending in *kins* got abbreviated into *kiss*, *kes*, and *ks*. Hence the origin of our Perkes, Purkiss, Hawkes, and Hawks, Dawks, Jenks, Juckes, and Jukes (Judkins).

IN OR ON.

This diminutive, to judge from the Paris Directory, must have been enormously popular with the French. England's connection with Normandy and France generally brought the fashion to the English Court, and in habits of this kind the English folk quickly copied. Terminations in *kin* and *cock* were confined to the lower orders first and last. Terminations in *on* or *in* and *ot* or *et*, were the introduction of fashion, and being under patronage of the highest families in the land, naturally obtained a much wider popularity.

OT AND ET.

These are the terminations that ran first in favor for many generations.

This diminutive *ot et* is found in the English language in such words as poppet, jacket, lancet, ballot, gibbet, target, gigot, chariot, latchet, pocket, ballet. In the same way a little page became a paget, and hence among our surnames Smallpage, Littlepage, and Paget.

Coming to baptism, we find scarcely a single name of any pretentions to popularity that did not take to itself this desinence. The two favorite girl-names in Yorkshire previous to the Reformation were Matilda and Emma. Two of the commonest surnames there to-day are Emmott and Tillot, with such variations as Emmett and Tillett, Emmotson and Tillotson.

Of other girl-names we may mention Mabel, which from Mab became Mabbott; Douce became Doucett and Dowsett; Gillian or Julian, from Gill or Jill (whence Jack and Jill), became Gillot, Juliet, and Jowett; Margaret became Margett and Margott, and in the north Magot.

NAMES DERIVED FROM OCCUPATIONS AND PURSUITS.

After these local names "the most in number have been derived from Occupations or Professions."

The practice of borrowing names from the various avocations of life is of high antiquity. Thus the Romans had among them many persons, and those too of the highest rank, who bore such names as Figulus, Pictor, and Fabritius, answering to the Potters and Paynters, of our own times. These names became hereditary, next in order after the local names, about the eleventh and twelfth centuries. As local names generally had the prefix *de* or *at*, so these frequently had *le*, as Stephen le Spicer, and Walter le Boucher.

NAMES DERIVED FROM DIGNITIES, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL; AND FROM OFFICES.

The same principle which introduced surnames borrowed from trades and occupations led to the adoption of the names of dignities and offices, which also became hereditary; as Emperor, King, Prince, Duke, Earle, Pope, Bishop, Cardinal, etc.

SURNAMES DERIVED FROM PERSONAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES.

These seem to form one of the most obvious sources of surnames, and a prolific source it has been. Nothing would be more natural at the first assumption of surnames, than for a person of dark complexion to take the name of Black or Blackman, a tawny one that of Browne, and a pale one that of White or Whiteman. But it was not from the head alone that names of this description were taken, for we have, in respect of other personal qualities, our Longs and our Shorts, our Strongs and our Weaklys, and our Lightfoots and our Heavisides, with many more whose meaning is less obvious. Among the names indicative of mental or moral qualities, we have our Hardys and Cowards, our Livelys and our Sullens, our Brisks and our Doolittles; and Brainhead, which later became Brainerd.

SURNAMES DERIVED FROM CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Everybody must have remarked the great number of names of this kind. Who does not immediately call to mind some score or two of the name of Edwards, Johnson, Stevens, and Harrison, in the circle of his acquaintance. Many of the christian forenames of our ancestors were taken up without any addi-

tion or change, as Anthony, Andrew, Abel, Baldwin, Donald, etc. Others have been corrupted in various ways, as Bennet from Benedict, Cutbeard from Cuthbert, Stace from Ustace.

NAMES FROM MANORS AND SMALLER ESTATES.

The surnames from these sources are almost innumerable. There is scarcely a city, town, village, manor, hamlet, or estate, in England, that has not lent its name to swell the nomenclature of Englishmen.

SURNAMES FROM VARIOUS THINGS.

We find the names of the heavenly bodies, beasts, birds, fishes, insects, plants, fruits, flowers, metals, etc., very frequently borne as surnames; as Sun, Moon, Star, Bear, Buck, Chicken, Raven, Crab, Cod, Bee, Fly, Lily, Primrose, Orange, Lemon, Gold, Silver, etc.

SURNAMES FROM THE SOCIAL RELATIONS, PERIODS OF AGE, TIME, ETC.

There are several surnames derived from consanguinity, alliance, and from other social relations, originating, from there having been two or more persons bearing the same christian name in the same neighborhood; as Fader, Brothers, Cousins, Husbands; and closely connected with the foregoing are the names derived from periods of age, as Young, Younger, Eld, Senior. From periods of time we have several names, as Spring, Summer, Winter. The following surnames may also find a place here: Soone, Later, Latter, Last, Quickly.

A CABINET OF ODDITIES.

There are a good many surnames which seem to have originated in sheer caprice, as no satisfactory

reason for their assumption can be assigned. It is doubtful, indeed, if they were ever assumed at all, for they have very much the appearance of what, in these days, we are accustomed to call nicknames or sobriquets, and were probably given by others to the persons who were first known by them, and so identified with those persons that neither they nor their immediate posterity could well avoid them. To this family belong the names borrowed from parts of the human figure, which are somewhat numerous; as Pate, Skull, Cheek, Neck, Side, Nailes, Heele, etc. Then there is another set of names not much less ridiculous, namely those borrowed from coins, and denominations of money, as Farthing, Money, Penny. Besides these we have from the weather, Frost, Tempest, and Fogg; from sports, Bowles, Cards; from vessels and their parts, Forecastle, Ship; from measures, Peck, Inches; from numbers, Six, Ten.

It is really remarkable that many surnames expressive of bodily deformity or moral turpitude should have descended to the posterity of those who perhaps well deserved and so could not escape them, when we reflect how easily such names might have been avoided in almost every state of society by the simple adoption of others; for although in our day it is considered an act of villainy, or at least a "suspicious affair," to change one's name unless in compliance with the will of a deceased friend, when an act of the senate or the royal sign-manual is required, the case was widely different four or five centuries ago, and we know from ancient records that names were frequently changed at the caprice of the owners. Names of this kind are very numerous, such as, Bad, Silly, Outlaw, Trash, etc.

NAMES DERIVED FROM VIRTUES AND OTHER ABSTRACT IDEAS.

To account for such names as Justice, Virtue, Prudence, Wisdom, Liberty, Hope, Peace, Joy, Anguish, Comfort, Want, Pride, Grace, Laughter, Luck, Peace, Power, Warr, Ramson, Love, Verity, Vice, Patience, etc., they undoubtedly originated in the allegorical characters who performed on the ancient mysteries or moralities; a specie of dramatics pieces, which before the rise of the genuine drama served to amuse under the pretext of instructing the play-goers of the "olden tyme."

FOREIGN NAMES NATURALIZED IN ENGLAND.

Various causes might be assigned for the variety that exists in the nomenclature of Englishmen. Probably the principal cause is to be found in the peculiar facilities which that island had for many ages presented to the settlement of foreigners. War, royal matches with foreign princesses, the introduction of manufactures from the continent, and the patronage which that country has always extended to every kind of foreign talent—all have of course tended to introduction of new names.

CHANGED SURNAMES.

The practice of altering one's name upon the occurrence of any remarkable event in one's personal history, seems to have been known in times of very remote antiquity. The substitution of Abraham for Abram, Sarah for Sarai, etc., are matters of sacred history. In France it was formerly customary for eldest sons to take their father's surnames, while the younger branches assumed the names of the states allotted them. This plan also prevailed in England sometime after the Norman Conquest.

In the United States they carry this system of corrupting or contracting names to a ridiculous extent. Barnham is Barnum; Farnham (fern ground) Farnum; Killham (kiln house or home), Killum; Birkham (birch house) Birkum, and so forth with similar names. Pollock becomes Polk; Colquhoun becomes Calhoun; and M'Candish becomes M'Candless.

HISTORICAL SURNAMES.

By an historical surname is meant a name which has an illusion to some circumstance in the life of the person who primarily bore it. Thus Sans-terre or Lack-land, the by-name of King John, as having relation to one incident in that monarch's life, might be designated an historical surname. To this class of surnames also, belongs that of Nestling, borne by a Saxon earl, who in his infancy, according to Verstegan, had been rescued from an eagle's nest.

TRANSLATED NAMES.

During the middle ages the Latin language was the language of literature and politics; accordingly in history and in the public records proper names had to assume a Latin form. The change was not always a happy one. Authors were obliged to change their own names as well as the names of the persons they celebrated in either prose or verse. The history of France was still written in Latin in the seventeenth century, all names consequently recorded in Latin. In the sixteenth century the Germans used to translate them into Greek. The absurdity which it entailed undoubtedly hastened the disappearance of the custom.

The chiefs of an American tribe in North America receive a new name when they have earned it by their exploits.

A similar practice prevails in various negro tribes.

The Greeks, in olden times, used to change their names on the smallest pretense, and with the greatest indifference.

The emperors of Japan and those of China after their death receive a new name.

ON THE CHANGING OF NAMES.

With us a woman changes her name when she marries; among the Caribs of the Antilles it was the custom for husband and wife to exchange names. In some formerly, and at the present day in Cape Verd Islands, a liberated slave takes the name of his old master; the adopted person substitutes the name of the person who adopts him for his own; the law allows that a donor or testator may require that his name should be taken by the person benefited.

In 1568 Philip enacted a law that the Moors who lived in Spain should abandon the use of their peculiar idiom, and of their national names and surnames, and substitute in their stead Spanish idioms and Spanish names. He hoped to make new men of them, to denationalize them, if we may use the term, and to merge them into his own people. He had a keen appreciation of the value of proper names, but like all despotic sovereigns, he was blind to the influence of time, which can alone produce the gradual fusion of a conquering with a conquered people, more especially when differences in religion add their overwhelming weight to one side of the balance.

The Moors obeyed, but still retained their national feelings and religious beliefs; later, however, when they were compelled to choose between exile on the one hand, and apostacy on the other, they returned to their old country, and carried back with them a number of Spanish names. Accordingly, in several

Mauritanian families descended from the Andalusian Mussulmans, we still find the names of Perez, Santiago, Valenciano, Aragon, etc., names which have sometimes led European authors into error, and made them fancy they saw apostates from Christianity among the descendants of the martyrs of Islamism.

The robbers whose trade it was to carry men away and sell them as slaves, needed no legal compulsion to change the names of their slaves. The precaution which they naturally took in this matter baffled the researches of disconsolate parents, who could only endeavor to recover their lost children by a description which was always imperfect and always uncertain.

In modern times the same system has been adopted, although it has not been dictated by equally prudential motives. The laws of Christian Europe have even in our own times legalized the sale of slaves. As soon as a negro had landed in the colonies it was usual for his purchaser to give hin a new name.

HEREDITARY NAMES.

In England the middle classes acquired a decidedly important political influence as early as the year 1258, or not later than 1264, the quarrels of the nobles and the king having opened the road to Parliament for the representatives of the commons. Moreover, an act that no tax should be levied without the consent of their representatives was passed before the year 1300, and accordingly, soon after that date, we find hereditary names commonly used in the middle classes.

For a contrary reason the change cannot have taken place in Germany until a much later period. In order to prove this, an instance is given which

will be all the more conclusive from its being connected with an intermediate point between that country and France. In the town of Metz, which in idiom and by union with the dominions of the descendants of Clovis and Charlemagne, was decidedly French, but which for thirty years had been Germanized in consequence of its political position, you might have noticed at the close of the thirteenth century that its chief magistrates, who were all knights, bore without exception individual or derived surnames instead of family surnames. When we say derived, we mean either from the place in which they lived, or from the post which their military duties obliged them to occupy. It was not until the close of the latter half of the fourteenth century that hereditary names became common among men who were high in office, so that among their inferiors it is only fair to infer that they were rarer still.

The etymology of hereditary names in England and in Germany is generally the same as in France and Italy. The following remarks will embody the inferences to be drawn from their examination, for the use of philologists. In languages of Teutonic origin, when descent is implied merely, the word son is placed after the father's name; such is the derivation of all the family names in the languages of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England, which terminate in this way. There are some exceptions, such as Ferguson and Owenson, which serve to corroborate the statement as to the possibility of the union of two languages to form one and the same proper name; in the instances quoted above, a Saxon termination is joined to a Caledonian or a Welsh name.

Attention has already been drawn to the custom of giving the father's name, in the genitive case, to the son as a surname. The addition of a final s in

English, and of the syllable *ez* in Spain, sufficed to change Christian prænomina into surnames, and afterwards into family names; Peters, Williams, Richards, Henriquez, Lopez, Fernandez, literally (son) of Peter, of William, of Richard, of Henry, of Lope (or Wolf), of Fernando or Ferdinand.

D'Andre, Dejean, Depierre, have probably become family names in France in a similar way. The name of the writer who was perhaps the keenest appreciator of the genius of the immortal Dante that ever lived, Giuseppe di Cesare, shows that a similar form was not foreign to Italian customs.

As in Italy, so also in the greater part of Europe, the practice of drawing up deeds and charters in Latin was almost universal, and in these the son was designated by his father's name in the genitive case, hence we must attribute all the names which are characterized by such a termination to this custom. Such names, for instance, as Fabri, Jacobi, Simonis, Johannis, etc., names which would be multiplied without end if other languages had retained the old Latin termination like the Italian. The countries where the greatest number will be found will be those (it may be quite safely conjectured) where the custom of writing legal documents in Latin prevailed the longest.

Somewhat similar in Wales, the sign of descent, or rather of sonship, led to the formation of surnames, which later again became hereditary names. The word "ab," when placed between two names, expresses descent, Rhys ab Evan (Rhys, the son of Evan); the vowel is gradually lost in common use, and the name becomes Rhys Evan, and, according to the same rule, successively takes the form of the following patronymics, Bowen, Pruderrech, Price.

It is still the same theory, only more simply car-

ried out, which regulated the formation of family names in Ireland and in Scotland. As soon as the head of a clan had adopted some hereditary name, that name was given to all his vassals, whatever rank they might happen to occupy, and however remotely connected they might be by ties of kindred with the head of the clan, and further, even though they had only entered it by enfranchisement or by adoption. The feeling of pride which suggested such a system is by no means an offensive one; we excuse it on the ground of its similarity to the old patriarchal customs; the head of the clan who is so powerful, and such an object of reverence, is but the eldest brother of a large family, and the name which he takes belongs to all its members.

It will not be quite so easy to discover a reason for the feeling of vanity which in Spain and in Portugal led to such a tedious multiplicity of names. Birthplace, or the customary home, are not considered sufficient for a full description of a lordly title; alliances, adoptions, and the like, were all dragged in to increase the number of names. An ignorant phase of devotional feeling added to its proportionate share to their Christian prænomia; it may, therefore, be easily inferred what needless confusion must have arisen in the ordinary transactions of life through this two-fold prodigality of names.

As the nobles in Sweden had not adopted hereditary names before the close of the sixteenth century, it followed as a matter of course that the middle classes did not use them until a still later period The choice of names which this latter class made is worthy of notice. We know many names in France which indicate occupations, such as Draper, Miller, Barber, Maker, Slater, Turner,* etc. The same may

* Mercier, Meunier, Barbier, Boulanger, Couvreur, Tourneur.

be found in England, but not in the same quantity; the oldest English commoners were freeholders of land rather than either merchants or manufacturers. There are few if any such, in Sweden; the greater part of their names are the names of properties, or of farms, or of forests, and were of that character because they were selected by a class who wished to approximate to the nobles by imitating their ways, and consequently not because they were the result of a need for distinctive signs—a need which is totally distinct from any individual wish or caprice.

In Holstein and in Courland there are still many families who have no names peculiarly their own. In this instance, again, the scourge of feudalism is felt in all its severity.

ORIGIN OF OUR FAMILY.

Whatever concerns the origin of our family—from whom proceeded the sturdy men that planted our infant states has for all of us an especial charm, not only from what we know, but for what we hope to ascertain.

Our ancestors, tracing back their lineage to Pict and Dane, to the legionaries of Rome, or to the sea kings of the Baltic, had gained strength from the fusion in their nature of various and opposing elements, and combined what was best of many races.

That our ancestors were fond of fighting when provoked, regardless of personal safety or private advantage, cannot be denied. For the five centuries following the conquest, wars at home and abroad succeeded with little cessation. Military duty was incumbent on all who could bear arms. Personal encounters between knight and squire in mail with lance and battle axe, the rest in quilted doublets, with pike and bow, made men indifferent to danger, and induced habits of hardihood and daring.

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME.

According to some authorities the history of mankind began with Adam and Eve about six thousand years ago; and that their decendants spread over Asia first, then over Africa, and then over Europe. But science clearly points that the world and its inhabitants in some form must have existed for millions of years.

It took primitive man four thousand years to learn how to make a hole in a stone, insert a stick in it, and use it for a weapon. Then he became master of the forest, with power readily to provide himself with meat-food. From fisherman and hunter man developed into a herder of flocks, a tiller of the soil, a cultivator of grain. Then came attachment to the family and the growth of the family into clans and nations.

The first historical record is dated about three thousand seven hundred years ago, when a man by the name of Inachus led a very large company of emigrants from Egypt into Greece. These found that country inhabited by savages, who no doubt, were the descendants of those who had wandered there from Asia.

Inachus and his companies established themselves in Greece, and from that point of time Europe gradually became occupied by civilized people.

Thus three quarters of the globe, Asia Africa and Europe, were settled. But America was separated from Asia by the Pacific Ocean, almost ten thousand miles across; and from Europe and Africa by the Atlantic, about three thousand miles across. Of America in ancient times people knew nothing.

The ships in olden times were small and feeble; and navigators seldom dared to stretch forth upon the boundless sea. Even the mariner's compass, that mysterious but steadfast friend of the sailor was not used by the Europeans until 1250.

ISABELLA
COLUMBUS

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

It was in the year 1607 that the first emigrants, to successfully form a permanent colony, landed in Virginia. For twelve years after its settlement it languished under the government of Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the Virginia Company in England. The Colony was ruled during that period by laws written in blood; and its history shows us how the narrow selfishness of such a despotic power would counteract the very best efforts of benevolence. The colonist suffered an extremity of distress too horrible to be described.

Of the thousands of emigrants who had been sent to Virginia at great cost, not one in twenty remained alive in April, 1619, when Sir George Yeardley arrived. He bought certain commissions and instructions from the company for the "Better establishing of a commonwealth here," and the prosperity of Virginia began from this time, when it received, as a commonwealth, the freedom to make laws for itself. The first meeting was held July 30, 1619—more than a year before the Mayflower, with the pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton.

The first colony established by the Plymouth Company in 1607, on the coast of Maine, was a lamentable failure.

The permanent settlement of New England began with the arrival of a body of Separatists in the Mayflower in 1620, who founded the colony of Plymouth.

The Separatists' migration from England was followed in a few years by a great exodus of Puritans, who planted towns along the coast to the North of Plymouth, and obtained a charter of government and a great strip of land, and founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Religious disputes drove Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson out of Massachusetts and led to the founding of Rhode Island in 1636.

Other church rangles led to an emigration from Massachusetts to the Connecticut valley, where a little confederacy of towns was created and called Connecticut.

Some settlers from England went to Long Island Sound and there founded four towns which, in their turn, joined in a federal union called the New Haven Colony.

In time New Haven was joined to Connecticut, and Plymouth and Maine to Massachusetts; New Hampshire was made a royal colony; and the four New England colonies Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut—were definitely established. The territory of Massachusetts and Connecticut stretched across the continent to the "South Sea" or Pacific Ocean.

The Maryland colony was founded by Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, who was influenced in his attempts of colonization by a desire to found a refuge for people of his own faith; and the first settlement was made in 1634 at St. Mary's. Annapolis was founded about 1683, and Baltimore in 1729.

Meantime Henry Hudson in the employ of the Dutch, discovered the Delaware and Hudson Rivers in 1609; and the Dutch, ignoring the claims of England, planted colonies on these rivers and called the country New Netherlands.

Then a Swedish company began to colonize the Delaware Bay and River coast of Virginia, which they called New Sweden.

Conflicts between the Dutch and the Swedes followed, and in 1655 New Sweden was made a part of New Netherlands.

The English seized New Netherlands in 1664, giving it to the Duke of York; and the Duke, after establishing the province of New York, gave New Jersey to two of his friends, and sold the three counties on the Delaware to William Penn. Meanwhile the king granted Penn what is now Pennsylvania in 1681.

The Carolinas were first chartered as one proprietary colony but were sold back to the king and finally separated in 1729.

Georgia, the last of the thirteen English colonies, was granted to Oglethorpe and others; as a refuge for poor debtors, in 1732.

In 1774 General Gage became governor of Massachusetts; and seeing that the people were gathering stores and cannon, he attempted to destroy the stores, and so brought on the battle of Lexington and Concord, which opened the war for Independence. The English army was surrounded at Yorktown by Washington and the French fleet and forced to surrender. A convention at Philadelphia framed the Constitution of the United States.

NATIONS THAT HAVE OWNED OUR SOIL.

Before the United States became a nation, six European powers owned, or claimed to own, various portions of the territory now contained within its boundary. England claimed the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. Spain once held Florida, Texas, California and all the territory south and west of Colorado. France in days gone by ruled the Mississippi valley. Holland once owned New Jersey, Delaware and the valley of the Hudson in New York and claimed as far eastward as the Connecticut River. The Swedes had settlements on the Delaware. Alaska was a Russian possession.

FORE-NAMES.

CHRISTIAN names are so called from having originally been given to converts at baptism as substitutes for their former pagan appellatives, many of which were borrowed from the names of their gods, and therefore rejected as profane. After the general introduction of Christianity, the epithet was still retained, because the imposition of names was ever connected with the earliest of its sacred rites. It is, nevertheless, most incorrect; since the majority of the personal names of modern times are borrowed from sources unconnected with Christianity. With what propriety can we call Hercules and Diana, Augustus and Julia, or even Henry and Caroline, Christian names? They should be called forenames (that is first names), a term much more preferable to the other. Perhaps the word *name*, without any adjunct, would be better still. We should then use the name and surname as distinctive words; whereas we now often regard them synonyms.

From the earliest times, names to distinguish one person from another have been in use. The names in the Old Testament are mostly original and generally given at the birth, in accordance with some circumstance connected with that event, or from some pious sentiment of the father or mother. The Jewish child received his name at the time of circumcision. This practice is still adopted amongst the Jews, and has been followed by the Christian Church giving a name at baptism.

The ancient Greeks used only one name, which was given on the ninth day after birth, and was

chosen by the father, who also possessed the right of altering it. These names generally expressed some great quality—as bravery, wisdom, or skill. Thus Callienachus means excellent fighter; and Sophron means wise. In later times many names were derived from those of their gods—as Apollodorus, the Gift of Apollo. The eldest son usually bore the name of his paternal grandfather, to which was sometimes added the father's name, or the occupation, place of birth, or a nickname.

The Romans at a very early date used two names, and later on each Roman citizen had three. The prænomen was, like our Christian name, personal to the individual; as Caius and Marcus; in writing, the initials only were generally used. In early times it was given at puberty, but afterwards on the ninth day after birth. Women took no prænomen until marriage, when they adopted the feminine form of their husband's name. Every Roman citizen belonged to a *gens* and to a *familia* included in it. The *nomen gentilicum* (the second name) usually ended in *ius*, *cius*, or *aius*. The third name was the hereditary cognomen borne by the family, to which was sometimes a second cognomen called agnomen, was added. The cognomen was often derived from some event in the family history, or from some personal defect. In common intercourse the prænomen and cognomen only were used, as C. Cæsar, for C. Julius Cæsar. Many of the Roman names were of a much less dignified origin than the Greek, as Cicero (Vetchgrower), Crassus (Fat), Naso (Longnosed).

The Celtic and Teutonic names were originally very significant. Many were derived from "God," as Gottfried, Godwin, and others from genii or elves, as Alfred Elfric (Elf King). Personal prowess, wisdom,

and nobility of birth, were the origin of many names still in use, as Hilderbrand (the War Brand), Arnold (Valiant Eagle) Osborn (God bear). After the introduction of Christianity many of the old names were superseded by those taken from the Scriptures. These names in course of time became much altered; as for example, Owen, Evan, and Eoghan are different forms of Johann or John. A change of name was sometimes made at confirmation, and amongst Roman Catholics an additional name is given at the first communion. Sir Edward Coke tells us: "If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. And this was the case of Sir Francis Gawdye, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, whose name of baptism was Thomas, and his name of confirmation Francis; and that the name of Francis by the advice of all the judges in anno 36, Henry VIII, he did bear, and often used in all his purchases and grants." Another instance is that of Henry III of France, who, being the godson of Edward VI of England, was named Edward Alexander at his baptism in 1551; but at his confirmation in 1565 these names were changed to Henri.

In Germany the names are mostly of Teutonic origin, or connected with the early history of Christianity.

Double Christian names were not much in vogue before the nineteenth century. A very early instance is that of "John Thomas Jones," a runaway thief, mentioned in a collection of autograph letters from Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and his son (1601); Charles George Cook, Judge of the Admiralty in 1665; and Henry Frederick Thynne, brother to Lord Weymouth, 1682, are other examples, which might easily be extended.

In France and Germany when surnames became universal, the prefix of De or von to a common plebeian name was considered as a mark of nobility. In Britain the De was not considered the test for nobility, for the names of some of the best families were not territorial; as Butler, Stewart and Spenser.

SCRIPTURAL NAMES ALREADY IN USE AT THE REFORMATION.

It now remains simply to consider the state of nomenclature in England at the eve of the Reformation in relation to the Bible. Four classes may be mentioned.

MYSTERY NAMES.

The leading incidents of Bible narrative were familiarized to the English lower orders by the performance of sacred plays, or mysteries, rendered under the supervision of the Church. To these plays is owed the early popularity of Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sara, Daniel, Sampson, Susanna, Judith, Hanna or Anna, and Hester. But the Apocryphal names were not frequently used until about 1500. Scarcely any diminutives are found of them. On the other hand, Adam became Adcock and Adkin; Eve became Evott and Evett; Isaac became Hickin, Higgin, Higgott and Higgett; Joseph became Joskin; and Daniel became Dankin and Dannet.

CRUSADE NAMES.

The Crusaders gave several prominent names. To them we are indebted for Baptist, Ellis and Jordan; and John received a great stimulus. The sacred water, brought in the leathern bottle, was used for baptismal purposes. The Jordan commemorated John the

Baptist, the second Elias, the forerunner and baptizer of Jesus Christ. Children were styled by these incidents. Jordan became popular throughout Western Europe. It gave to England, as already observed, Judd, Judkin, Judson, Jordan and Jordanson. Elias, as Ellis, took about the eighth place of frequency, and John for a while the first.

THE SAINT'S CALENDAR.

The legends of the saints were carefully taught by the priesthood, and the day was as religiously observed. All children born on these holy days received the name of the saint commemorated. St. James's Day, or St. Nicholas's Day, or St. Thomas's Day, saw a small batch of Jameses, Nicholases, and Thomases received into the fold of the church. In other cases the gossip had some favorite saint, and placed the child under his or her protection. Of course, it bore the patron's name. A large number of these hagiological names were extra-Biblical—such as Cecilia, Catherine, or Theobald. All the apostles, save Judas, became household names; John, Simon, Peter, Bartholomew, Matthew, James, Thomas and Philip being the favorites. Paul and Timothy were also utilized, the former being always found as Pol.

FESTIVAL NAMES.

If a child was born at Whitsuntide or Easter, Christmas or Epiphany, like Robinson Crusoe's man Friday, he received the name of the day. Hence our once familiar names of Noel or Nowell, Pask or Pascal, Easter, Pentecost, and Epiphany or Tiffany.

It will be observed that all these imply no direct or personal acquaintance with the Scriptures. All came through the Church. All, too, were in full tide

of prosperity—with the single exception of Jordan, which was nearly obsolete—when the Bible, printed into English and set up in the churches, became an institution. The immediate result was that the old Scripture names of Bartholomew, Peter, Philip, and Nicholas received a blow much deadlier than that received by such Teutonic names as Robert, Richard, Roger and Ralph.

The subject of the influence of the Bible upon English nomenclature is not uninteresting. It may be said of the "Vulgar Tongue" Bible that it revolutionized the nomenclature within the space of forty years, or a little over a generation. No such crisis, surely, ever visited a nation's register before, nor can such possibly happen again. Every home felt the effect.

THE DECAY OF SINGLE PATRONYMICS IN BAPTISM.

The introduction of double baptismal names produced a revolution as immediate as it was unintentional. It put a stop to what bade fair to become a universal adoption of patronymics as single baptismal names. This practice took its rise about the year 1580. It became customary in highly placed families to christen the eldest son by the name of the landed estate to which he was heir. Especially was it common when the son succeeded to property through his mother; then the mother's surname was his Christian name. With the introduction of second baptismal names, this custom ceased; and the boy or girl, as the case might be, after a first orthodox name of Robert or Cecilia, received as a second the patronymic that before was given alone Instead of Neville Clarke the name would be Charles Neville Clarke. From the year 1700 this has been a growing custom, and half the present list of treble names are thus formed.

COLUMBUS DESCRIBING THIRD VOYAGE

Until about the commencement of the seventeenth century, no material change in the designations of Englishmen had occurred since the days of the earlier Edwards, when surnames were generally adopted. John de la Barre, it is true, had become plain John Barr, and Roger atte Hylle had softened to Roger Hill, but still the principle of a single Christian name and a single surname had been maintained throughout. About the period alluded to, the innovation of a second personal name occurs, though but very rarely. The practice was imported to Great Britain from the Continent, where it seems to have originated among the literati in imitation of the *trianomina* of antiquity. The accession of the many-named house of Brunswick may be said to have rendered it somewhat fashionable; and during the last century it has become every year more common. Should the fashion continue, it is probable that at the dawn of the twentieth century it will be as difficult to find a *binominated* person in America, as it is in France at the present day.

Another innovation belongs to the seventeenth century; that of the use of some family name as a baptismal appellation, as Gouldsmith Hodgson, Boscawen Lower, Cloudsley Shovel. This practice as well as the other is highly to be commended, as serving to identify the individual with the designation. The genealogist will at once see its utility; and it is suggested to parents the desirability of inserting the maternal family name between the proper name of baptism and the surname, as James Morton Wilson, Henry Smith Bradley. Indeed it would be well to go further and add the maiden family name of the wife to the surname of the husband; thus if a Charles Harrison married a Mary Bradshawe, they should thereupon write themselves respectively Charles Bradshawe Harrison and Mary Bradshawe Harrison. If Vanity unites in the

same escutcheon the arms of the wife with those of her lord, ought not Affection in like manner to blend their names? This usage is voluntarily followed at Geneva and in many provinces in France; and it serves to distinguish the bachelor from the married man.

In some districts, where a family name was originally applied at the font instead of the usual James, Peter, or John, that family name has come to be regarded as a regular christian name. For example: about Lewes, Trayton is fully as common as Samuel, Nicholas, Alfred, or any name occupying the second rank in point of frequency, and only less usual than Henry, William and John. In the sixteenth century a family of this name, from Cheshire, settled in Lewes, and continued to reside there for several successive generations, during the latter part of which period they became so popular that a host of children received the baptismal name of Trayton in compliment to them. The spirit of imitation succeeded; and there are at the present day scores of Traytons, who have neither any idea of the origin of their name, nor any doubt of its being as orthodox as the very common appellatives alluded to,

We have seen that the Christian name, once imposed, cannot be altered at the option of the bearer, as the surname may; at least not without the sanction of episcopal authority. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Sir William Bridges exchanged the name of William for that of Brooke, by license from the Archbishop of Canterbury; but this is almost a solitary instance in modern times, as the occasion for it rarely arises. Before the Reformation, the unauthorized change of a Christian name was a grave offence. It is recorded in the consistorial acts of the Bishop of Rochester, that on Oct. 15, 1515, one Agnes Sharpe appeared and confessed that she had "of her own motion and consent,

voluntarily changed, at confirmation, the name of her infant son to Edward, who when baptized was named Henry, for which she submitted to penance." The penance enjoined was to make a pilgrimage to the famous Rood of Grace, at the neighboring abbey of Boxley, and to carry in procession on five Lord's days, a lighted taper which she was to offer to the image of the Blessed Virgin.

THE PAUCITY OF NAMES.

There were no Scripture names in England when the Conqueror took possession; even in Normandy they had appeared but a generation or two before William came over. If any are found in the old English period, they were undoubtedly ecclesiastical titles, adopted at ordination. Greek and Latin saints were equally unnoticed.

Before many generations had passed, Bartholomew, Simon, Peter, Philip, Thomas, Nicholas, John and Elias, had engrossed a third of the male population; yet Domesday Book has no Philip, no Thomas, only one Nicholas; and but a springling of Johns. It was not long before Jack and Jill took the place of Godric and Godgivu as representative of the English sexes, yet Jack was from the bible and Jill from the saintly calendar.

Without entering into a deep discussion, it may be said that the great mass of the old English names had gone down before the year 1200 had been reached. Those that survived only held on for bare existence. From the moment of William's edvent, the names of the Normans began to prevail He brought in Bible names, Saint names, and his own Teutonic names. The old English names bowed to them, and disappeared.

A curious result quickly followed. From the year

1150 to 1550, four hundred years in round numbers, there was a very much smaller dictionary of English personal names than there had been for four hundred years before, and than there has been in the four hundred years since. The Norman list was really a small one, and yet it took possession of the whole of Great Britain.

A consequence of this was the Pet-name Epoch. In every community of one hundred Englishmen about the year 1300, there would be an average of twenty Johns and fifteen Williams; then would follow Thomas, Bartholomew, Nicholas, Philip, Simon, Peter and Isaac from the Scriptures; and Richard, Robert, Walter, Guy, Henry, Roger and Baldwin from the Teutonic list. Of female names, Matilda, Isabella and Emma were first favorites; and Cecilia, Catharine, Margaret and Gillian came closely upon their heels. Behind these, again, followed a fairly familiar number of names of either sex, some from the Teuton, some from the Hebrew, some from the Greek and Latin Church, but, when all told, not a large category.

This is not enough, for in common parlance it was not likely the full name would be used. Besides, there might be two, or even three Johns in the same family. So late as March, 1545, the will of John Parnell de Gyrton runs:

"Alice, my wife, and Old John, my son, to occupy my farm together, till Old John marries; Young John, my son, shall have Brenlay's land plowed and sowed at Old John's cost."

The register of Raby, Leicestershire, has this entry:

"1559. Item: 29th day of August was John, and John Picke, the children of Xtopher and Anne, baptized.

"Item: the 31st of August the same John and John were buried."

Mr. Burns, who quotes these instances in his "History of Parish Registers," adds that at this same time "one John Barker had three sons named John Barker, and two daughters named Margaret Barker."

If the same family had but one name for the household we may imagine the difficulty when this one name was also popular throughout the village. The difficulty was naturally solved by, firstly, the adoption of nick forms; secondly, the addition of pet desinences. Thus Emma became by the one practice simple Emm, by the other Emmott; and any number of boys in a small community might be entered in a register as Bartholomew, and yet preserve their individuality in work-a-day life by bearing such names as Bat, Bate, Batty, Bartle, Bartelot, Batcock, Batkin, and Tolly, or Tholly. In a word, these several forms of Bartholomew were treated as so many separate proper names.

It was, of course, impossible for Englishmen and English women to maintain their individuality on these terms. Various methods to secure a personality arose. The surname was adopted, and there were John Atte-wood, John the Wheelwright, John the Bigg, and John Richard's son, in every community. Among the middle and lower classes these did not become hereditary until so late as 1450 or 1500.

This is easily proved. In the wardrobe accounts for Edward IV, 1480, occur the following items:

"John Poyntmaker, for pointing of XI dozen points of silk pointed with agelettes laton.

"Jehn Carter, for carriage away of a grete loode of robeux that was left in the strete.

"To a laborer called Rychard Gardyner for working in the gardyne.

"To Alice Shapster for making and washing xxiiij sherts, and xxiii stomachers." Shapster is a feminine

form of Shapper or Shaper—one who shaped or cut out cloths for garments.

All these several individuals, having no particular surname, took or received one from the occupation they temporarily followed.

GENEALOGY.

None of the sciences is less generally studied than that of Genealogy. Like all the others, though dry and repellant at first, when perseveringly followed out it becomes, in the research, full of interest, and productive of great results.

An account of the origin, descent and relations of families is often a principal auxiliary to the true appreciation of history. In treating of persons who have distinguished themselves in their country's annals, not only are all those actions of their lives which have a bearing upon the character of the age in which they lived, or the well-being of the nation and community to which they belonged, to be considered, but their own family and personal extraction, standing and descent.

The genealogist confines himself to tracing family lineages, or the course of succession in particular families. That is his peculiar department. He leaves to the annalist the chronicling of events in the order of their occurrence, and to the historian the filling up of the details and circumstances to which these dry facts refer, and the description of the causes from which they spring, as well as the consequences to which they lead. The sole purpose and pursuit of the historian is to be able to show "Who is Who" and to distinguish those who are somebody from those who are nobody.

The principal nomenclature of genealogy is as follows:

All persons descended from a common ancestor constitute a family.

A series of persons so descended is called a line.

A line is either direct or collateral.

The direct line is divided into the ascending and descending.

The projenitors are father, grandfather, etc.; the other ascendants not in a direct line are called ancestors.

The descendants are son, grandson, etc.; the other descendants not in a direct line are generally termed Posterity.

The Collateral comprehended all those which unite in a common projenitor.

Some affect to hold in contempt the study of succession of families. Others undervalue it, without being fully aware of the importance of genealogical research.

There are some people, says Dr. Lindsay Alexander, in his "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," who say they attach no importance to a man's descent, or to family honors, and despise those who do. Perhaps they may be sincere, but their judgment in this matter is certainly erroneous, and their feeling unnatural. "The glory of children," says the wisest of men, "are their fathers;" and a honorable descent should be highly valued.

HERALDRY.

Heraldic devices, truly so called, made their first appearance in Europe in the middle of the twelfth century; and about one hundred years later Heraldry became a science in high repute, without being able to trace its intermediate progress, or discover the names of those who first laid down its laws, or subsequently promulgated them. The earliest Heraldic document of which even a copy has come down to us is a roll of

arms, that is to say, a catalogue of the armorial bearings of the king of England, and the principal barons, knights, etc., in the reign of Henry III; and, from internal evidence, supposed to have been originally compiled between the years 1240–1245. This transcript was made by Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1586, and is preserved in the College of Arms. Other rolls are to be found both there and in the British Museum, of nearly the same date, but none earlier; and no work explanatory of the science has been yet discovered of a period anterior to the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Henry III, armorial ensigns had become hereditary, marks of cadency distinguished the various members of a family, and the majority of the present Heraldic terms were already in existence.

THE USE OF ARMS

At that period was to distinguish persons and property, and record descent and alliance, and no modern invention has yet been found to supersede it. For this reason alone, as we have remarked elsewhere, of all ancient usages it is one of the least likely to become obsolete. Hundreds of persons may be entitled to the same initials, may possess precisely the same name; but only the members of a particular family can lawfully bear certain armorial ensigns, and the various branches of that family have their separate differences to distinguish one from the other. After the lapse of centuries, the date of a building or the name of its founder or ancient possessor, may be ascertained at the present day, through the accidental preservation of a sculptured coat of arms or heraldic encaustic tile; and the careful study of early rolls of arms enables the historian to discover matrimonial alliances and family connections, of which no written record has been found; and thereby not only to complete the

very imperfect genealogies of many of the bravest and wisest of English nobility and gentry, but also to account for sundry acts, both public and private, the motives for which have been misunderstood, or altogether unknown to the biographer or the historian.

VARIOUS SORTS OF ARMS.

Arms are not only granted to individuals and families, but also to cities, corporate bodies, and learned societies.

Arms of Dominion or Sovereignty are properly the arms of the kings or sovereigns of the territories they govern, which are also regarded as the arms of the State. Thus the Lions of England and the Russian Eagle are the arms of the Kings of England and the Emperors of Russia, and cannot be properly altered by a change of dynasty.

Arms of Pretension are those of kingdoms, provinces, or territories to which a prince or lord has some claim, and which he adds to his own, though the kingdoms or territories are governed by a foreign king or lord; thus the Kings of England for many ages quartered the arms of France in their escutcheon as the descendants of Edward III, who claimed that kingdom, in right of his mother, a French princess.

Arms of Concession are arms granted by sovereigns as the reward of virtue, valor or extraordinary service. All arms granted to subjects were originally conceded by the Sovereign.

Arms of Community are those of bishoprics, cities, universities, academies, societies and corporate bodies.

Arms of patronage are such as governors of provinces, lords of manors, etc., add to their family arms as a token of their superiority, right jurisdiction.

Arms of Family, or paternal arms, are such as are hereditary and belong to one particular family, which none others have a right to assume, nor can they do so without rendering themselves guilty of a breach of the laws of honor, punishable by the Earl Marshal and the Kings-at-Arms. The assumption of arms has, however, become so common that little notice is taken of it at the present time.

Arms of Alliance are those gained by marriage.

Arms of Succession are such as are taken up by those who inherit certain estates by bequest, entail, or donation.

THE SHIELD.

The shield contains the field or ground whereon are represented the charges or figures that form a coat of arms.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Within the past few years there has been a remarkable movement in the United States, which has resulted in the formation of many patriotic hereditary societies of large membership, with chapters in every State in the Union. Those only are eligible to membership who can prove their descent from an ancestor of Colonial or Revolutionary times, from an officer or soldier or seaman of the various wars, from a pilgrim in the Mayflower, an early Huguenot emigrant, etc. These societies bring men and women of like traditions together, and organize them in an effective way for acrion. The action contemplated is patriotic—never religious or related to party politics. The general society from its headquarters issues charters to branch societies in the different States. Each State society forms an organized group of persons well known to each other, by name at least, and often personally.

Certain of these societies have been very active in preserving old monuments, buildings, landmarks and historic documents, or in erecting tablets and monuments at historic places, or in marking the sites of battles or the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Others have founded prizes to be given annually to school children for essays on events in American history. Others, again, formally celebrate the nation's anniversaries. All of them foster patriotism and historical research, and teach organization—the sinking of individual desire in a common loyalty. There are probably too many such organizations at present, and more are forming. The weaker societies will, however, die; and those that remain will represent some real aspiration of their members.

As the entrance to such societies is through descent from some ancestor, geneaology has been powerfully stimulated, and thousands of family records have been examined and summarized in print. Our Colonial and Revolutionary history has been studied in its details, which is the only way to fully realize it. The men of to-day have been connected with Colonial and Revolutionary times. The children of the coming century will find their ancestral records all prepared for them, and they will be face to face with high standards of duty and effort.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS,

Instituted in 1892, is open to lineal male descendants of civil or military officers, or of soldiers, who served the colonies between May 13, 1607 (Jamestown) and April 19, 1775 (Lexington).

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS,

Founded in 1897, includes the lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1607 to 1783, and of officers of the War of 1812, of the War with Mexico, and of the Civil War.

THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA,

Founded in 1896, is open to any male citizen of the United States who is llneally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the colonies between 1607 and 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the colonists throughout the War of the Revolution.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,

Instituted in 1783 is composed of descendants of officers of the Revolutionary army, usually the eldest male direct descendant.

THE AZTEC CLUB,

Founded in 1847, is open to the descendants of officers of the army who served in Mexico, usually the eldest male direct descendant.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Founded in 1865, is composed of officers who served in the War of the Rebellion, and of their eldest direct male lineal descendants.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, ORGANIZED IN 1814,

Is composed of lineal male descendants of soldiers or sailors of the War of 1812.

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES,

Instituted in 1890, is open to officers of the navy who have served in war, and to their male descendants, etc.; and also to enlisted men who have received a Medal of Honor from the United States for bravery.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Instituted in 1875, must prove their descent from a Revolutionary ancestor. The Sons of the Revolution (1876) is organized on the same basis. It is expected that these two large societies will be consolidated.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY,

Incorporated in 1775, is composed of the direct male descendants of Hollanders resident in America before 1675.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA,

Organized in 1883, admits descendants of Huguenots who came to America before 1787.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA,

Organized in 1891, is composed of women descended from an ancestor who held an office of importance in the colonies previous to 1750.

There are various other societies for women, of which the most important are Daughters of the American Revolution, founded in 1890; and Daughters of the Revolution, founded in 1891; and there is also a society of Children of the American Revolution, founded in 1895.

THE SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS,

Organized in 1894, includes male and female descendants of the passengers of the Mayflower (1620).

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

The one decoration that is given by the government of the United States is the Medal of Honor, which was authorized by acts of Congress of 1862 and 1863 to be awarded to officers and enlisted men of the army for "gallantry in action and soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection." It has been bestowed only for conspicuous services. For example the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Maine Infantry was present on the field where the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and its term of service had expired. The entire regiment, to a man, volunteered to remain on the field and fight the battle; and for this gallant conduct a medal was awarded to each officer and man. A Naval Medal of Honor is also awarded by the government and it is highly prized.

FORE-NAMES OF MEN.

AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Aaron: Lofty; inspired.
Abdiel: The servant of God.
Abel: Breath, vanity.
Abiathar: Father of plenty.
Abiel: Father of strength.
Abiezer: Father of help.
Abijah: To whom Jehovah is a father.
Abner: Father of light.
Abraham: Father of a multitude.
Abram: Father of elevation.
Absalom: Father of peace.
Adam: Man; earth-man; red earth.
Adiel: The ornament of God.
Adin, or Adino: Tender; delicate; soft.
Adolph or Adolphus: Noble wolf; *i.e.*, noble hero.
Adoniram: Lord of height.
Alaric: All-rich; or, noble ruler.
Albert: Nobly bright, illustrious.
Alexander: A defender of men.
Alfred: Elf in council; good counsellor.
Algernon: With whiskers.
Allan: Corruption of Ælienus.
Almon: Hidden.
Alonzo: Same as Alphonso.
Alpheus: Exchange.
Alphonso: All-ready; willing.
Alvah, or Alvan: Iniquity.
Alvin or Alwin: Beloved by all.
Amariah: Whom Jehovah promised.
Amasa: A burden.
Ambrose: Immortal; divine.
Ammi: My people.
Amos: Strong; courageous.
Andrew: Strong, manly.
Andronicus: A conqueror of men.
Anselm, or Ansel: Protection of man.
Anthony or Antony: Priceless; praiseworthy.
Apollos: Of Apollo.
Archelaus: Ruler of the people.
Archibald: Extremely bold; or, holy prince.
Ariel: Lion of God; valiant for God.
Aristarchus: A good prince.
Arnold: Strong as an eagle.
Artemas: Gift of Artemis, or Minerva.
Arthur: High, noble.
Asa: Healer; physician.
Asahel: Made of God.
Asaph: A collector.
Asarelah: Upright to God.
Ashbel: Fire of Bel.
Asher: Happy, fortunate.
Ashur: Black, blackness.
Athanasius: Immortal.
Athelstan: Noble stone.
Aubrey: Ruler of spirits.
Augustin, Augustine, or Austin: Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus: Exalted, imperial.
Aurelius: Golden.
Azariah: Helped of the Lord.

Baldwin: Bold, courageous friend.
Baptist: A baptizer; purifier.
Barachias: Whom Jehovah has blessed.
Bardolph: A distinguished helper.
Barnabas or Barnaby: Son of consolation.

Bartholomew: A warlike son.
Barzillai: Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Basil: Kingly; royal.
Benedict: Blessed.
Benjamin: Son of the right hand.
Benoni: Son of grief or trouble.
Beriah: In calamity.
Bernard: Bold as a bear.
Bertram: Bright raven.
Bethuel: Man of God.
Bezaleel: In the shadow of God.
Boniface: A benefactor.
Brian: Strong.
Bruno: Brown.

Cadwallader: Battle-arranger.
Caesar: Hairy; or blue-eyed.
Cain: Gotten, or acquired.
Caleb: A dog.
Calvin: Bald.
Cecil: Dim-sighted.
Cephas: A stone.
Charles: Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
Christian: A believer in Christ.
Christopher: Bearing Christ.
Clarence: Illustrious.
Claudius, or Claude: Lame.
Clement: Mild-tempered, merciful.
Conrad: Bold in council; resolute.
Constant: Firm, faithful.
Constantine: Resolute, firm.
Cornelius: Horn.
Crispin, Crispus, or Crispian: Having curly hair.
Cuthbert: Noted splendor.
Cyprian: Of Cyprus.
Cyril: Lordly.
Cyrus: The sun.

Dan: A judge.
Daniel: A divine judge.
Darius: Perserver.
David: Beloved.
Demetrius: Belonging to Ceres.
Denis, or Dennis: Same Dionysius.
Dexter: The right hand.
Dionysius: Belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus the god of wine.
Donald: Proud chief.
Duncan: Brown chief.

Eben: A stone.
Ebenezer: The stone of help.
Edgar: A javelin (or protector) of property.
Edmund: Defender of property.
Edward: Guardian of property.
Edwin: Gainer of property.
Egbert: The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Elbert: Same as Albert.
Eldred: Terrible.
Eleazer: To whom God is a help.
Eli: A foster son.
Eliab: God is his father.
Eliakim: Whom God sets up.
Elias: The same as Elijah.
Elihu: God the Lord.
Elijah: Jehovah is my God.
Eliphalet: God of salvation.
Elisha: God my salvation.
Elizur: God is my rock.
Ellis: A variation of Elisha.
Elmer: Noble, excellent.
Elnathan: God gave.
Emmanuel: God with us.
Emery, Emmery or Emory: Powful, rich.
Eneas: Praised, commended.
Enoch: Consecrated, dedicated.
Enos: Man.
Ephraim: Very fruitful.
Erasmus: Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus: Lovely, amiable.

Eric: Rich, brave, powerful.
Ernest, Ernestus: Earnest.
Esau: Covered with hair.
Ethan: Firmness, strength.
Eugene: Well-born; noble.
Eusebius: Pious, godly.
Eustace: Healthy, strong; standing firm.
Evan: Same as John.
Everard: Strong as a wild boar.
Ezekiel: Strength of God.
Ezra: Help.

Felix: Happy; prosperous.
Ferdinand or Fernando: Brave, valiant.
Festus: Joyful, glad.
Francis: Free.
Frank, Franklin: Contraction of Francis.
Frederic or Frederick: Abounding in peace, peaceful ruler.

Gabriel: Man of God.
Gad: A troop, or company.
Gaius: Rejoiced.
Gamaliel: Recompense of God.
Geoffrey: Same as Godfrey.
George: A landholder, husbandman.
Gerald: Strong with the spear.
Gershom: An exile.
Gideon: A destroyer.
Gilbert: Yellow-bright; famous.
Giles: A kid.
Given: Gift of God.
Goddard: Pious, virtuous.
Godfrey: At peace with God.
Godwin: Good in war.
Gregory: Watchful.
Griffith: Having great faith.
Gustavus: A warrior, hero.
Guy: A leader.

Hannibal: Grace of Baal.
Harold: A champion; general of an army.
Heman: Faithful.
Henry: The head or chief of a house.
Herbert: Glory of the army.
Hercules: Lordly fame.
Herman: A warrior.
Hezekiah: Strength of the Lord.
Hilary: Cheerful, merry.
Hillel: Praise.
Hiram: Most noble.
Homer: A pledge, security.
Horace, Horatio: Oak wood; or worthy to be loved.
Hosea: Salvation.
Howell: Sound, whole.
Hubert: Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hugh, or Hugo: Mind, spirit, soul.
Humphrey: Protector of the home.

Ichabod: The glory is departed.
Ignatius: Ardent, fiery.
Immanuel: Same as Emmanuel.
Increase: Increase of faith.
Ingram: Raven.
Inigo: Same as Ignatius (Spanish form)
Ira: Watchful.
Isaac: Laughter.
Isaiah: Salvation of the Lord.
Israel: A soldier of God.
Ishmael: Afflicted her.
Ithiel: God is with me.
Ivan: Same as John (Russian form)

Jabez: He will cause pain.
Jacob: A supplanter.
Jairus: He will enlighten.
James: Same as Jacob.

Japheth: Enlargement.
Jared: Descent.
Jason: A healer.
Jasper: Treasure master.
Javan: Clay, supple.
Jedediah: Beloved of the Lord.
Jeffrey: Same as Godfrey.
Jeremiah, Jeremias, or Jerome: Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome: Holy name.
Jesse: Wealth.
Jesus: Same as Joshua.
Joab: Jehovah is his father.
Job: Afflicted, persecuted.
Joel: The Lord is God.
John: The gracious gift of God.
Jonah, or Jonas: A dove.
Jonathan: Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph: He shall add.
oshua: The Lord is welfare.
Josiah or Josias: Given of the Lord.
Jotham: The Lord is upright.
Judah: Praised.
Julian: Sprung from, or belonging to Julius.
Julius: Soft-haired.
Justin, or Justus: Just.

Kenelm: A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth: A leader, commander.

Laban: White.
Lambert: Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot: A little angel; otherwise a little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence or Lawrence: Crowned with laurel.
Lazarus: God will help.
Leander: Lion man.
Lebbeus: Praise.
Lemuel: Created by God.
Leonard: Strong, or brave as a lion.
Leonidas: Lion-like.
Leopold: Bold for the people.
Levi: Adhesion.
Lewis: Bold warrior.
Linus: Flaxen-haired.
Lionel: Young lion.
Lewellyn: Lightning.
Loammi: Not my people.
Lodowic: Same as Ludovic or Lewis.
Lorenzo: same as Laurence (Spanish and Italian form).
Lot: A veil, covering.
Louis: Same as Lewis.
Lubin: Beloved friend.
Lucian: Belonging to or sprung from Lucius.
Lucius: Born at break of day.
Ludovic: Same as Lewis.
Luke: Light-giving.
Luther: Illustrious warrior.
Lycurgus: Wolf-driver.

Madoc: Good, beneficent.
Malachi: Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh: Forgetfulness.
Marcellus: Diminutive of Marcus.
Marcius: Same as Marcus.
Marcus or Mark: A hammer, otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marmaduke: A mighty noble.
Martin: Of Mars; warlike.
Matthew: Gift of Jehovah.
Matthias: Gift of the Lord.
Maurice: Corruption of Amabuc. (himmelreich); the kingdom of heaven.
Maximillian: The greatest Aemilianus.

Meredith: Sea-protector.
Micah: Who is like the Lord?
Michael: Who is like to God?
Miles: A soldier.
Morgan: A seaman, a dweller on the sea.
Moses: Drawn out of the water.

Naaman: Pleasantness.
Nahum: Consolation.
Napoleon: Lion of the forest-dell.
Nathan: Given, a gift.
Nathanael, or Nathaniel: The gift of God.
Neal or Neil: Dark, swarthy; otherwise (Celtic) chief.
Nehemiah: Comfort of the Lord.
Nicholas or Nicolas: Victory of the people.
Noah: Rest, comfort.
Noel: (Dies Natalis) Christmas; Born on Christmas Day.
Norman: A Northman, native of Normandy.

Obadiah: Servant of the Lord.
Obed: Serving God.
Octavius or Octavus: The eighth-born.
Oliver: An olive tree.
Orestes: A mountaineer.
Orlando: Same as Rowland.
Oscar: Bounding warrior.
Osmond or Osmund: Protection of God.
Oswald or Oswold: Power of God.
Owen: Lamb, otherwise, young warrior.
Ozias: Strength of the Lord.

Patrick: Noble; a patrician.
Paul, Paulinus, or Paulus: Little.
Peleg: Division.
Peregrine: A stranger.
Peter: A rock.
Philander: A lover of men.
Philemon: Loving, friendly.
Philip: A lover of horses.
Phineas, or Phinehas: Mount of brass.
Pius: Pious, dutiful.
Polycarp: Much fruit.
Ptolemy: Mighty in war.

Quintin: The fifth.

Ralph: Same as Rodolphus.
Randal: House-wolf.
Raphael: The healing of God.
Raymond, or Raymund: Wise protection.
Reginald: Strong ruler.
Reuben: Behold, a son.
Reuel: Friend of God.
Reynold: Same as Reginald.
Richard: Rich-hearted, powerful.
Robert: bright in fame.
Roderic or Roderick: Rich in fame.
Rodolph or Rodolphus: Famous wolf or hero.
Roger: Famous with the spear.
Roland or Rowland: Fame of the land.
Rudolph or Rudolphus: Variations of Rodolphus.
Rufus: Red, red-haired.
Rupert: Same as Robert.

Salmon: Shady.
Samson, or Sampson: Splendid sun, great joy and felicity.
Samuel: Heard of God; asked for of God.
Saul: Asked for.
Seba: Eminent.
Sebastian: Venerable, reverend.
Septimus: The seventh born.

Sereno or Serenus: Calm, peaceful.
Seth: Appointed.
Shadrach: Rejoicing in the way.
Sigismund: Conquering, protection.
Silas: A contraction of Silvanus.
Silvanus: Living in a wood.
Silvester: Bred in the country rustic.
Simeon, Simon: Hearing with acceptance.
Solomon: Peaceable.
Stephen: A crown.
Swithin: Strong friend.
Sylvanus: Same as Silvanus.
Sylvester: Same as Silvester.

Tertius: the third born.
Thaddeus: The wise.
Theobald: Bold for the people.
Theodore: The gift of God.
Theodoric: Powerful among the people.
Theophilus: A lover of God.
Theron: A hunter.
Thomas: A twin.
Timothy: Fearing God.
Titus: Honorable.
Tobiah or Tobias: Distinguished of the Lord.
Tristram: Grave, pensive, melancholy, sorrowful, sad.
Tybalt: Same as Theobald.

Ulysses: A hater.
Urban: Of the town; courteous; polished.
Uriah: Light of the Lord.
Urian: A husbandman.
Uriel: Light of God.

Valentine: Strong, healthy, powerful.
Vicesimus: The twentieth born.
Victor: A conqueror.
Vincent: Conquering.
Vivian: Lively.

Walter: Ruling the roast.
William: Resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defence; protector.
Winfred: Win-peace.

Zabdiel: Gift of God.
Zaccheus: Innocent, pure.
Zachariah, or Zachery: Remembered of the Lord.
Zadok: Just.
Zebediah or Zebedee: Gift of the Lord.
Zebina: Bought.
Zebulon: Dwelling.
Zedekiah: Justice of the Lord.
Zelotes: A zealot.
Zenas: Gift of Jupiter.
Zephaniah: Hid of the Lord.

FORE-NAMES OF WOMEN.

AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Abigail: My father's joy.
Achsa: Anklet.
Ada: The same as Edith.
Adela, Adelaide, or Adeline: Of noble birth, a princess.
Agatha: Good, kind.
Agnes: Chaste, pure.
Alberta: Feminine of Albert.
Alethea: Truth.
Alexandra, or Alexandrina: Feminine of Alexander.
Alice, or Alicia: Same as Adeline.
Almira: Lofty; a princess.
Althea: A healer.
Amabel: Loveable.
Amanda: Worthy to be loved.
Amelia: Busy, energetic.
Amy: Beloved.
Angelica, Angelina: Lovely, angelic.
Ann, Anna, or Anne: Grace.
Annabella: Feminine of Hannibal.
Annette: Variation of Anne.
Antoinette: Diminutive of Antonia.
Antonia, or Antonina: Inestimable.
Arabella: A fair altar; otherwise, corruption of Orabllia, a praying woman.
Ariana: A corruption of Ariadne.
Augusta: Feminine of Augustus.
Aurelia: Feminine of Aurelius.
Aurora: Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.
Azubah; Deserted.

Barbara: Foreign; strange.
Beatrice, or Beatrix: Making happy.
Belinda: From Bella, Isabella, Elizabeth.
Benedicta; Femlnine of Benedictus.
Bertha: Bright; beautiful.
Betsey: A corruption of Elizabeth.
Blanch, or Blanche: White.
Bona: Good.
Bridget: Strength.

Camilla: Attendant at a sacrifice
Caroline: Feminine of Carolus or Charles.
Cassandra: One who inflames with love.
Catharina, Catharine, or Catherine Pure.
Cecilia or Cecily: Feminine of Cecil.
Celestine: Heavenly.
Celia: Feminine of Coelus.
Charlotte: Feminine of Charles.
Chloe: A green herb; blooming.
Christiana, or Christina: Feminine of Christianus.
Cicely: A variation of Celia.
Clara: Bright, illustrious.
Clarice, or Clarissa: A variation of Clara.
Claudia: Feminine of Claudius.
Clementina, or Clementine; Mild, gentle.
Constance: Firm, constant.
Cora: Maiden; a form of Corinna.
Cornelia: Feminine of Cornelius.
Cynthia: Belonging to Mount Cynthus.

Deborah: A bee.
Delia: of Delos.
Diana: Goddess.
Diantha: Flower of Jove; a pink.
Dinah: Judged
Dora: A variation of Dorothea.
Dorcas: A gazelle.
Dorinda: Same as Dorothea.
Dorothea, or Dorothy: Gift of God.
Drusilla: Dew watered.

Edith: Happiness; otherwise rich gift.
Edna: Pleasure.
Eleanor, or Elinor: Light; same as Helen.
Elisabeth, Elizabeth, or Eliza: Worshiper of God; consecrated to God.
Ella: A contraction of Eleanor.
Ellen: A diminutive of Eleanor.
Elvira: White.
Emeline, or Emmeline: Energetic, industrious.
Emily, or Emma: Same as Emeline.
Ernestine: feminine and diminutive.
Esther: A star; good fortune.
Ethelind, or Ethelinda: Noble snake.
Eudora: Good gift.
Eugenia, or Eugenie: Feminine of Eugene.
Eulalia: Fair speed.
Eunice: Happy victory.
Euphemia: Of good report.
Eva: Same as Eve.
Evangeline: Bringing glad news.
Eve: Life.
Evelina, or Eveline: Diminutive of Eva.

Fanny: Diminutive of Frances.
Faustina: Fortunate; lucky.
Felicia: Happiness.
Fidelia: Faithful.
Flora: Flowers; goddess of flowers and spring.
Florence: Blooming; flourishing.
Frances: Feminine of Francis.
Frederica: Feminine of Frederick

Georgiana, or Georgina: Feminine of George.
Geraldine: Feminine of Gerald.
Gertrude: Spear-maiden.
Grace or Gratia: Grace, favor.
Griselda: Stone; heroine.

Hannah: Same as Anna.
Harriet, or Harriot: Feminine of Henry.
Helen, or Helena: Light.
Henrietta: Feminine diminutive of Henry.
Hephzibah: My delight is in her.
Heiter, or Hestha: Same as Esther.
Hilaria: Feminine of Hilary.
Honora, or Honorfa: Honorable.
Hortensia: A lady gardener.
Huldah: A weasel.

Ida: Happy.
Inez: Same as Agnes.
Irene: Peaceful.
Isabel, or Isabella: Same as Elizabeth.

Jane, or Janet: Feminine of John.
Jaqueline, Feminine of James.
Jean, Jeanne, or Jeannette: Same as Jane or Joan.
Jemima: A dove.
Jerusha: Possessed, married.
Joan, Joanna, Johanna: Feminine of John.

Josepha, or Josephine: Feminine of Joseph.
Joyce: Sportive
Judith: Praised.
Julia: Feminine of Julius.
Juliana: Feminine of Julian.
Juliet: Diminutive of Julia.
Justina: Feminine of Justin.

Katharine, or Katherine: Same as Catharine.
Keturah: Incense.
Keziah: Cassia.

Laura: A laurel.
Laurinda: A variation of Laura.
Lavinia: Of Latium.
Leonora: Same as Eleanor.
Letitia: Happiness.
Leitice: A variation of Letitia.
Lillian, or Lily: A lily.
Lois: Good; desirable.
Lorinda: A variation of Laurinda.
Louisa, or Louise: Feminine of Louis.
Lucia: Same as Lucy.
Lucinda: Same as Lucy.
Lucrece, or Lucretia: Gain; otherwise, light.
Lucy: Feminine of Lucius.
Lydia: A native of Lydia.

Mabel: A contraction of Amabel.
Madeline: French form of Magdelene.
Magdalene: A native of Magdala.
Marcelia: Feminine of Marcellus.
Marcia: Feminine of Marcius.
Margaret: A pearl.
Maria: Same as Mary.
Marianne: A compound of Mary and Anne.
Marion: A French form of Mary.
Martha: The ruler of the house; otherwise, sorrowful, melancholy.
Mary: Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion; or, star of the east.
Mathilda, or Matilda: Mighty battle-maid; heroine.
Maud: A contraction of Matilda; or Madalene.
May: Month of May; or Mary.
Mehetabel, Mehitabel: Benefited of God.
Melicent: Sweet-singer; otherwise working strength.
Melissa: A bee.
Mildred: Mild threatener.
Miranda: Admirable.
Miriam: Same as Mary.
Myra: She who weeps or laments.

Nancy: A familiar form of Anne.
Nora: A contraction of Helenora; Honora; and of Leonora.

Octavia: Feminine of Octavius.
Olive, or Olivia: An olive.
Ophelia: A serpent.
Olympia: Heavenly.

Paula, Paulina, or Pauline: Feminine of Paulus or Paul.
Penelope: A weaver.
Persis: A Persian woman.
Phebe, or Phoebe: Pure, radiant.
Philippa: Feminine of Philip.
Phillis, Phyllis: A green bough.
Polly: A diminutive of Mary.
Priscilla: Advanced in years.
Prudence: In Latin Prudentia.

Rachel: An ewe.
Rebecca, or Rebekah: of enchanting beauty.
Rhoda: A rose.
Rosa: A rose.

Rosabel, or Rosabella: A fair rose.
Rosalia, or Rosalie: Little and blooming rose.
Rosalind: Beautiful as a rose.
Rosamond: Horse protection; or famous protection.
Roxana: Dawn of day.
Ruth: Beauty.

Sabina: A Sabine woman.
Sabrina: The river Severn.
Salome: Peaceful.
Salva: Safe.
Sara, or Sarah, A princess.
Selina: Parsley; otherwise moon
Serina: Feminine of Serenus, or Sereno.
Sibyl, or Sibylla: A prophetess.
Sophia: Wisdom.
Sophronia Of a sound mind.
Stella: A star.
Stephana: Feminine of Stephen.
Susan, Susanna, or Susannah: A lily.

Tabitha: A gazelle.
Theodora: Feminine of Theodore.
Theodosia: The gift of God.
Theresa: Carrying ears of corn.
Thomasa, or Thomasine: Feminine of Thomas.
Tryphena: Delicate; luxurious.
Tryphosa: Luxurious, dainty.

Ulica: Rich.
Urania: Heavenly.
Ursula: She-bear.

Valeria: Feminine of Valerius.
Victoria: Victory, or feminine of Victor.
Viola: A violet.
Virginia: Virgin; pure.
Vivian: Lively; cheerful.
Wilhelmina: Feminine of Wilhelm, German form of William.
Winifred: A lover of peace.
Zenobia: Having life from Jupiter.

CRESCENT

Family Records

Family Records

OF

Paternal - Maternal

SIDES.

Seven Generations Given.

A.

PATERNAL HEAD [AND MATERNAL] OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

My full name is:

Place of my birth: *Date of my birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Positions held, traits of character, etc.:

☞ Information of my forefathers given on pages B, D, F.

Place of my marriage: *Date of my marriage:*

Full maiden name of my wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

School attended:

Her attainments, traits of character, etc.:

☞ Information of her forefathers given on pages C, E, G.

Christian Names of Our Children:		Full Names to Whom Married:
1st Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
2nd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
3rd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
4th Child		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
5th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
6th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:

☞ When married further information given on pages H, I, J.

B.

MY PARENTS.

My father's full name is:

Place of his birth: *Date of his birth:*

Residence: *Occupation:*

Positions held, traits of character, etc.:

Place of his death: *Date of his death:*

☞ Information of his forefathers given on page D.

Place of their marriage: *Date of their marriage:*

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

Her attainments, traits of character, etc.:

Place of her death: *Date of her death:*

☞ Information of her forefathers given on page F.

Christian Names of Their Children:		Full Names to Whom Married:
1st Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
2nd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
3rd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
4th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
5th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
6th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:

C.

MY WIFE'S PARENTS.

My wife's father's full name is:

Place of his birth: *Date of his birth:*

Residence: *Occupation:*

Positions held, traits of character, etc.:

Place of his death: *Date of his death:*

☞ Information of his forefathers given on page E.

Place of their marriage: *Date of their marriage:*

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

Her attainments, traits of character, etc.:

Place of her death: *Date of her death:*

☞ Information of her forefathers given on page G.

Christian Names of Their Children:		Full Names to Whom Married:
1st Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
2nd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
3rd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
4th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
5th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
6th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:

D.

MY FATHER'S PARENTS.

My Father's father's full name is:

Place of his birth: *Date of his birth:*

Residence: *Occupation:*

His father's full name was:

His mother's full maiden name was:

Place of his death: *Date of his death:*

Place of their marriage: *Date of their marriage:*

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

Her father's full name was:

Her mother's full maiden name was:

Place of her death: *Date of her death:*

Christian Names of Their Children: **Full Names to Whom Married:**

1st Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

2nd Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

3rd Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

4th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

5th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

6th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

E.

MY WIFE'S FATHER'S PARENTS.

My wife's Father's father's full name is:

Place of his birth: *Date of his birth:*

Residence: *Occupation:*

His father's full name was:

His mother's full maiden name was:

Place of his death: *Date of his death:*

Place of their marriage: *Date of their marriage:*

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

Her father's full name was:

Her mother's full maiden name was:

Place of her death: *Date of her death:*

Christian Names of Their Children: **Full Names to Whom Married:**

1st Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

2nd Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

3rd Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

4th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

5th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

6th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

H.

RECORD OF MY .....TH CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

My th Child's full name is:

Place of birth: *Date of birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Traits of character, etc.:

Place of marriage: *Date of marriage:*

Full name to whom married:

Place of birth: *Date of birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Traits of character, etc.:

Father's full name:

Mother's full maiden name:

Christian Names of Their Children:		Full Names to Whom Married:
1st Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
2nd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
3rd Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
4th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
5th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
6th Child:		*Married to:*
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:

I.

RECORD OF MY .....TH CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

My ..... th Child's full name is:

Place of birth: *Date of birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Traits of character, etc.:

Place of marriage: *Date of marriage:*

Full name to whom married:

Place of birth: *Date of birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Traits of character, etc.:

Father's full name:

Mother's full maiden name:

Christian Names of Their Children: **Full Names to Whom Married:**

1st Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

2nd Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

3rd Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

4th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

5th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

6th Child: *Married to:*

Born: Died: Date of marriage:

L.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RELATIVES

OR OTHER FACTS WHICH SHOULD BE RECORDED.

NON - CIRCULATING

89062848585

b89062848585a